S. Hrg. 99-361

MISCELLANEOUS CONVEYANCES, INCREASES IN AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS, AND COMMEMORATION OF UNITS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1596

A BILL TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM ACT OF 1957 TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY TITLE TO THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

H.R. 2776

AN ACT TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM ACT OF 1957 TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY TITLE TO THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S. 1116

A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1982, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DESIGNATE THE MARY McLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

S.J. Res. 187

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING PATRICK HENRY'S LAST HOME AND BURIAL PLACE, KNOWN AS RED HILL, IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, AS A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO PATRICK HENRY

OCTOBER 10, 1985

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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MISCELLANEOUS CONVEYANCES, INCREASES IN AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS, AND COMMEMORATION OF UNITS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1985

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:33 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. John W. Warner presiding.

Present: Senators Warner and Hecht.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

Senator WARNER. As a courtesy to my colleague, Mr. Trible, I will forgo my opening statement. We are going to cover three very important subjects this morning in this hearing, and my colleague, Mr. Trible, wishes to address the Patrick Henry home.

Senator Trible.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL S. TRIBLE, JR., A U. S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Senator TRIBLE. My friend and distinguished colleague from Virginia, Mr. Chairman, I will step aside quickly for baseball and other matters, but let me address first a matter of particular interest to you and to me, because it is of interest to Virginia and to all of our country.

I thank you for the opportunity to appear today in support of legislation that you and I have authored to make Red Hill, the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry, a national memorial.

Senator WARNER. Just a slight question. It is now the burial place. It is to make a memorial at the site?

Senator TRIBLE. You are exactly right. Did I misspeak? Patrick Henry has, in fact, lived and died and made a significant contribution to the life of this Republic which we hope to acknowledge more fully by making Red Hill, his last home and indeed his burial place, a national memorial.

Let me say a few words about Patrick Henry and about the importance of this legislation, Mr. Chairman. Patrick Henry had a long and illustrious public career. He was a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, and served as commander in chief of Virginia's forces during the War for American Independence.

He was elected Virginia's first Governor, and served five more terms in that office, but it was for his rhetoric that Henry holds a special place in America's pantheon, for Henry's words gave life to the American Revolution. His oratory, described by fellow Virginian Thomas Jefferson, as "torrents of sublime eloquence" embody the very spirit of American patriotism, honor, and courage.

As the voice of the American Revolution, Patrick Henry was among the first Americans to urge resistance to England's King George III, and on March 23, 1775, at St. John's Church in Richmond, Patrick Henry delivered before the Revolutionary Convention the immortal speech that today remains our country's preeminent declaration of republican faith.

Upon the completion of his public career, Henry retired to his Red Hill estate in the valley of Staunton near Appomattox. It was at his country plantation, which he called one of the garden spots of the world, this great Virginian and American died on June 6, 1797.

With preparations being made to celebrate this patriot's 250th birthday next year, I think it is appropriate that his final resting place be designated a national memorial.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that Red Hill shrine is now maintained entirely by private funds, and this bill will not change that status. No Federal funding will be required. In summary, I believe this legislation will result in a fitting tribute to one of our greatest patriots, and I urge this committee to promptly adopt the legislation.

[The prepared statement of Senator Trible follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL S. TRIBLE, JR., A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to appear today in support of legislation to make Red Hill, the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry, a national memorial.

Patrick Henry had a long and illustrious public career. He was a delegate to both the first and second Continental Congresses, and served as commander-in-chief of Virginia's forces during the war for American independence. He was elected Virginia's first Governor and served five more terms in that office.

But it was for his rhetoric that Henry holds a special place in America's pantheon, for Henry's words gave life to the American Revolution. His oratory, described by fellow Virginian Thomas Jefferson as "Torrents of sublime eloquence," embody the very spirit of American Patriotism, honor and courage.

As the "voice of the American revolution", Patrick Henry was among the first of the colonists to urge resistance to England's King George III.

On March 23, 1775, at St. John's church in Richmond, Patrick Henry delivered before the revolutionary convention the immortal speech that remains today as our country's preeminent declaration of republican faith. Urging the assembly to arm the Virginia militia for the defense of the colony against Great Britain, Henry cried, "is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Upon the completion of his public career, Henry retired to his Red Hill estate in the Valley of Staunton near Appomattox. It was at this country plantation, which he called "one of the garden spots of the world", that the great Virginian and American died on June 6, 1797. With preparations being made to celebrate this patriot's 250th birthday next year, I think it is appropriate that his final resting place be designated a national memorial.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that Red Hill shrine is now maintained entirely by private funds and this bill will not change that status. No Federal funds will be required. Moreover, the legislation has been endorsed by Patrick Henry memorial groups. In summary, I believe that this legislation will result in a fitting tribute to one of our greatest patriots and would urge the committee to approve it.

Senator WARNER. Thank you, Senator. That was a very informative statement.

We have here the letters from organizations which represent the other national historical places associated with our distinguished citizen, Patrick Henry. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities states they have no objection to this legislation, and the president of the St. John's Church Foundation likewise.

Senator TRIBLE. Indeed, all the Patrick Henry memorial groups have endorsed this legislation, and believe it is an appropriate and fitting means of honoring this great patriot.

Senator WARNER. The third letter is the communication from Mr. English, chairman, Bicentennial Committee for Hanover County, where the courthouse is located.

I am confident that this legislation will be successful, but we are very grateful.

Senator TRIBLE. We hope the chairman will exercise his powers of persuasion, and that this legislation will move forward quickly.

I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee.

Senator WARNER. We appreciate your joining with me, Senator. Thank you very much.

The Chair anticipates another Member of the Senate shortly, and I will proceed with my opening statement until he arrives.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. WARNER, A U. S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Senator WARNER. I wish you all a good morning.

I express my appreciation to Senator Wallop for allowing this hearing to go forward. We will address the possibility first of bringing America's national pasttime; namely, baseball, to the Nation's Capital in connection with the transfer of the RFK Stadium from the Federal Government to the District government.

We will also discuss the progress of a great woman's contribution to history in the Nation's Capital, and then conclude this morning with legislation proposing the establishment of a national memorial, one of the homes of our great patriots, Patrick Henry.

I am the sponsor of these three measures, but I have been joined by others of the Senate, and I look forward to hearing testimony from many distinguished witnesses who have come here this morning in hopes of moving these measures through the Senate.

The first bills we consider are S. 1596 and H.R. 2776; namely, to transfer the ownership of the RFK Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia government. The origin of this proposal goes back for several years. President Carter's Task Force on the District of Columbia in 1977 laid that foundation, and now the Department of the Interior and the District of Columbia government are supporting the step to complete a transfer.

There is simply no reason in my humble judgment for the Federal Government to own a stadium, a responsibility which should be purely in the hands of local government. This transfer legislation removes any Federal taxpayer obligation for future operation or maintenance of the stadium, and allows the District of Columbia to compete fairly with other cities for a major league baseball franchise and perhaps other sporting franchises.

The District of Columbia, through the Armory Board, has operated and maintained the stadium since its construction and financed two-thirds of the stadium's construction costs; namely, $22.7 million of the total $36.2 million. I think that fact bears repeating, namely, that the District government and citizens of this community have already borne two-thirds of the construction cost.

This transfer will not be a departure from the normal use of the stadium or its operating procedures. Provisions are included which require the District of Columbia to use the stadium for the purposes previously approved by the Department of Interior. Should the terms and conditions of this agreement be breached, an orderly process for returning the ownership to the Federal Government is provided.

It is in the interest of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, and baseball fans in the greater metropolitan area, and indeed beyond that, that the Congress act favorably on this transfer proposal.

Following the RFK transfer bill, we will then turn to S. 1116 to amend the act of October 15, 1982, designating the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House as a national historical site.

I introduced this measure to honor a commitment to this committee to seek authorization for further appropriations for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of Council "House." Council House was the last official residence of Mrs. Bethune, a great American and prominent black leader. The house also served as the first national headquarters for the National Council of Negro Women.

During my tenure as administrator of the nation's bicentennial, the bicentennial administration made a grant to the National Council of Negro Women to assist in this program. I have a continuing personal interest in this repository of black American history, of which Mrs. Bethune and her associates are so much a part.

I am also pleased that the subcommittee will consider this morning Senate Joint Resolution 187, designating Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, known as Red Hill, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a national memorial to Patrick Henry.

Next year our country will observe the 250th anniversary of the birth of one of our Nation's greatest orators and Revolutionary War heroes, Patrick Henry. I have introduced this resolution to commemorate this American's lifelong service to our country by designating his last home and burial place as the Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial.

This joint resolution reaffirms that the ownership of Red Hill remains non-Federal, and any future operation and maintenance costs will not, I repeat, will not be the responsibility of the Federal Government.

I would also like to add that the resolution is supported by other foundations dedicated to the remembrance of Patrick Henry, St. John's Church Foundation, the Bicentennial Committee for Hanover County, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. These sites are duly recognized on the National Historic Landmark Register. They endorse this resolution to complete the deserved recognition of the entire life of Patrick Henry in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Without objection, I wish to offer their letters of support for the hearing record. I will place a copy of each of these bills in the hearing record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Warner, the texts of S. 1596, H.R. 2776, S. 1116, and S.J. Res. 187, and the letters submitted by Senator Warner follow:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN WARNER BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

OCTOBER 10, 1985

9:30 A.M. SD-366

Good morning. I wish to express my appreciation to Senator Wallop for allowing me to chair a hearing in which we will address the possibility of bringing America's national pastime home to the Nation's capital, discuss the progress of a great women's contribution to history in the Nation's capital, and then journey down to the heart of my great State, the Old Dominion, to discuss the merit of establishing a national memorial at a home of one of our Nation's great patriots, Patrick Henry.

It's no great secret that I am the prime sponsor of all three of these measures. I look forward to hearing testimony on these bills from the many distinguished witnesses who have come here this morning.

The first bills we will consider are S. 1596 and H.R. 2776, to transfer the R.F.K. Stadium to the District of Columbia Government. They are identical except for a technical reference. The origin of this proposal goes back several years.

President Carter's Task Force on the District of Columbia in 1977 laid the foundation, and now the Department of the Interior and the District of Columbia Government are supporting this step to complete a transfer. There is simply no logical reason for the Federal Government to own a stadium, a responsibility which should be purely local.

This transfer legislation removes any Federal taxpayer obligation for future operation or maintenance of the stadium, and allows the District of Columbia to compete fairly with other cities for a major league baseball franchise.

In 1960, the Secretary of the Interior authorized the District of Columbia Armory Board to issue 20-year bonds to finance the construction of the stadium. Revenue from stadium operations, however, was never enough to meet the interest payments on the bonds or to begin payment on the principal. The District of Columbia has covered the interest payments of $12.8 million. In the District of Columbia Appropriations Act of Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979, the bond principal of $19.8 million was jointly repaid by the Federal Government and the District of

Columbia. The District, through the Armory Board, has operated and maintained the stadium since its construction, and has financed two-thirds of the stadium costs - $22.7 million of the total $36.2 million.

This transfer will not be departure from the normal use of the stadium, or its operating procedures. Provisions are included which require the District of Columbia to use the stadium for purposes previously approved by the Department of the Interior. Should the terms and conditions of this agreement be reached, an orderly process for returning the ownership to the Federal Government is provided.

It is in the interests of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia -- and baseball fans -- that the Congress act favorably on this transfer proposal.

Following the R.F.K. bill we will turn to S. 1116, to amend the Act of October 15, 1982, designating the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House as a national historic site. I introduced this measure to honor a commitment to this Committee to seek authorization for further appropriations for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of "Council House".

"Council House" was the last official residence of Mrs. Bethune, a great American and prominent black leader. The house also served as the first national headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Bethune worked endlessly to achieve goals which many thought impossible at the time. She had the fortitude, persistence and confidence to believe that if one was willing to work hard, even the greatest barriers could be overcome.

She was an example of the spirit and hope upon which America was founded. Heads of State, Government officials and leaders from around the world were received at "Council House" which now serves as the site of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum, and the National Archives for Black Women's History.

During my tenure as Administrator of the nation's bicentennial, the Bicentennial Administration made a grant to the National Council of Negro Women to assist in this program. I have a continuing personal interest in this repository of black

American history of which Mrs. Bethune and her associates are so much a part.

I also am pleased that the Subcommittee will consider this morning, S.J. Res. 187, designating Partick Henry's last home and burial place, known as Red Hill, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a National Memorial to Patrick Henry.

Next year our country will observe the 250th anniversary of the birth of one of our country's greatest orators and Revolutionary Warr heros, Patick Henry. I have introduced this resolution to commemorate this American's life-long service to our country by designating his last home and burial place as The Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial.

Red Hill is presently managed by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation and is dedicated to the aims, ideals, and purposes for which Patrick Henry lived. His home, gardens and law office are preserved as a shrine and museum and are operated solely by private donations. This joint resolution reaffirms that the ownership of Red Hill remains non-Federal, and any future operation and maintenance costs will not be the responsibility of the Federal Government. The resolution will duly recognize the life-long contributions of this dedicated American patriot by memorializing his last home and burial place, Red Hill.

I would also like to add that the resolution is supported by St. John's Church Foundation, and the Bicentennial Committee for Hanover County, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. Enactment of the resolution will complete the deserved recognition of the life of Patick Henry and provide for a successful 250th anniversary celebration next year.

I will place a copy of each of these bills in the hearing record. The hearing record will remain open for two weeks after today, during which time written testimony on any of these measures can be submitted to the Subcommittee. In the interest of time, I would ask the witnesses to limit their testimony to 3 minutes. Additional written comments may be provided and the entire testimony, oral and written, will be included in the record.

II

99th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 1596

To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 1 (legislative day, July 16), 1985

Mr. Warner (for himself and Mr. Weicker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF STADIUM.

Section 7 of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 (D.C. Code, sec. 2–326) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 7."; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Secretary') shall convey without consideration to the government of the District of Columbia all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the stadium constructed under this Act.

"(c) The conveyance of real property under subsection (b) shall be subject to such terms and conditions (which shall be set forth in the instrument of conveyance) as will ensure that title to the property shall not be transferred by the District to any person or entity other than the United States and that the property will be used only—

"(1) for stadium purposes;

"(2) for providing recreational facilities, open space, or public outdoor recreation opportunities;

"(3) for such other public purposes for which the property was used prior to June 1, 1985; and

"(4) for such other public purposes for which the property was approved for use by the Secretary with the concurrence of the National Capital Planning Commission prior to June 1, 1985.

"(d)(1) The instrument of conveyance referred to in subsection (c) shall provide all right, title, and interest conveyed to the District of Columbia pursuant to such instrument shall revert to the United States if—

"(A) the terms and conditions referred to in subsection (c) have not been complied with, as determined by the Secretary, and

"(B) such noncompliance has not been corrected within ninety days after written notice of such noncompliance has been received by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

Such noncompliance shall be treated as corrected if the District of Columbia and the Secretary enter into an agreement, with the concurrence of the National Capital Planning Commission, which the Secretary considers adequate to ensure that the property will be used in a manner consistent with the purposes referred to in subsection (c).

"(2) No person may bring an action respecting a violation of any term or condition referred to in subsection (c) before the expiration of ninety days after the date on which such person has notified the Mayor of the District of Columbia of the alleged violation. The notice shall include notice of such person's intention to bring an action to declare a reversion under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(3) Any property which reverts to the Secretary under this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Park System of the Nation's Capital in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C.

1, 2–4), and other provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system.".

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 11 of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 (D.C. Code, sec. 2–330) is amended by inserting "(including any area designated as area A, B, C, D, or E on the revised map entitled 'Map to Designate Transfer of Stadium and Parking Lots to the District', prepared jointly by the National Park Service (National Capital Region) and the District of Columbia Department of Public Works for site development and dated March 1985 (NPS drawing numbered 831/87284))," after "property of any kind".

○

II

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2776

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 25 (legislative day, JUNE 3), 1985

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

AN ACT

To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF STADIUM.

Section 7 of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 (D.C. Code, sec. 2-326) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 7."; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Secretary') shall convey without consideration to the government of the District of Columbia all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the stadium constructed under this Act.

"(c) The conveyance of real property under subsection (b) shall be subject to such terms and conditions (which shall be set forth in the instrument of conveyance) as will ensure that title to the property shall not be transferred by the District to any person or entity other than the United States and that the property will be used only—

"(1) for stadium purposes;

"(2) for providing recreational facilities, open space, or public outdoor recreation opportunities;

"(3) for such other public purposes for which the property was used prior to June 1, 1985; and

"(4) for such other public purposes for which the property was approved for use by the Secretary with the concurrence of the National Capital Planning Commission prior to June 1, 1985.

"(d)(1) The instrument of conveyance referred to in subsection (c) shall provide that all right, title, and interest conveyed to the District of Columbia pursuant to such instrument shall revert to the United States if—

"(A) the terms and conditions referred to in subsection (c) have not been complied with, as determined by the Secretary, and

"(B) such noncompliance has not been corrected within ninety days after written notice of such noncompliance has been received by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

Such noncompliance shall be treated as corrected if the District of Columbia and the Secretary enter into an agreement, with the concurrence of the National Capital Planning Commission, which the Secretary considers adequate to ensure that the property will be used in a manner consistent with the purposes referred to in subsection (c).

"(2) No person may bring an action respecting a violation of any term or condition referred to in subsection (c) before the expiration of ninety days after the date on which such person has notified the Mayor of the District of Columbia of the alleged violation. The notice shall include notice of such person's intention to bring an action to declare a reversion under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(3) Any property which reverts to the Secretary under this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Park System of the Nation's Capital in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C.

1, 2–4), and other provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system.”.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 11 of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 (D.C. Code, sec. 2–330) is amended by inserting “(including any area designated A, B, C, D, or E on the revised map entitled ‘Map to Designate Transfer of Stadium and Parking Lots to the District’, prepared jointly by the National Park Service (National Capital Region) and the District of Columbia Department of Public Works for site development and dated March 1985 (NPS drawing number 831/87284)),” after “property of any kind”.

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1985.

Attest: BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,

Clerk.

II

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1116

To amend the Act of October 15, 1982, entitled "An Act to designate the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House in Washington, District of Columbia, as a national historic site, and for other purposes".

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 9 (legislative day, APRIL 15), 1985

Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To amend the Act of October 15, 1982, entitled "An Act to designate the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House in Washington, District of Columbia, as a national historic site, and for other purposes".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. BETHUNE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Section 3 of the Act of October 15, 1982, entitled "An Act to designate the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House in Washington, District of Columbia, as a national historic site, and for other purposes" (96 Stat. 1615; 16 U.S.C. 461 note), is amended by striking out "National Council of Negro Women" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "the Bethune Museum and Archives".

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 4 of such Act is amended by striking out "National Council of Negro Council of Negro Women" and inserting in lieu thereof "Bethune Museum and Archives".

(c) DEFINITION.—Such Act is further amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"REFERENCE TO BETHUNE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

"SEC. 6. Any reference in this Act to the 'Bethune Museum and Archives' shall be treated as a reference to the Mary McLeod Bethune Museum of the National Council of Negro Women, Incorporated.".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION.

Section 5 of the Act of October 15, 1982, entitled "An Act to designate the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House in Washington, District of Columbia, as a national historic site, and for other purposes" (96 Stat. 1615; 16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended to read as follows:

"ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 5. Beginning with fiscal year 1986 and for each fiscal year thereafter until fiscal year 1991, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums, not in excess of $200,000 for each such fiscal year, as may be necessary to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act. There is also authorized to be appropriated for purposes of making grants to the Bethune Museum and Archives for purposes of this Act such additional sums (not in excess of $500,000) to be provided (as may be agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the Bethune Museum and Archives) on a fifty-fifty matching basis to the extent that funds or services are contributed by the Bethune Museum and Archives for such purposes. Sums authorized to be appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended.".

○

II

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 187

Designating Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, known as Red Hill, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a National Memorial to Patrick Henry.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1985

Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. TRIBLE) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, known as Red Hill, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a National Memorial to Patrick Henry.

Whereas Patrick Henry was a great orator and leader of the Revolutionary cause in the struggle for independence and in the establishment of a new Government of the United States of America; and

Whereas, fifty years ago on August 15, 1935, the Congress authorized establishment of Red Hill, Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, as a national monument in tribute and recognition of his service to his country, and the authorization was repealed in 1944 due to insufficient appropriations during distressful times; and

Whereas the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation in 1944 acquired Red Hill, located in Charlotte County, Virginia, and has both reconstructed his home and restored his original cottage law office and grounds as a shrine and museum, in commemoration of the entire life of Patrick Henry; and

Whereas Red Hill is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and

Whereas the Virginia General Assembly, in its 1985 legislative session, has enacted Senate Joint Resolution 82, calling for national recognition and stewardship of Red Hill by the Federal Government; and

Whereas Scotchtown, Saint John's Church, and Hanover County Courthouse are designated National Historic Landmarks, due to their historical significance, integrity and representation of key moments of Patrick Henry's revolutionary contributions; and

Whereas May 29, 1736, was the birthdate of Patrick Henry, and Scotchtown, Saint John's Church, and Hanover County Courthouse and Red Hill are together planning commemorative activities for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Patrick Henry's birth during 1986; and

Whereas it would be appropriate for Congress, as part of the 1986 commemorative activities, to honor for the benefit of present and future generations the entire life of Patrick Henry by a national memorialization of this American Patriot's burial place at Red Hill, where are also preserved his original cottage law office, his reconstructed home, and museum articles depicting his life and work: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry in Charlotte County, Commonwealth of Virginia, known as Red Hill, is hereby designated as a National Memorial to Patrick Henry, and shall be known as: the Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to take appropriate action to assure that this Memorial is announced in the Federal Register, and that official records and lists are amended, in due course, to reflect this addition as being included along with other national memorials established by Act of Congress; and be it further,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the owner of the property, is authorized and directed to place at the gravesite on or by June 6, 1986, the anniversary of Patrick Henry's death, an appropriate plaque or marker bearing an inscription commensurate with the contributions of Patrick Henry to the American Revolution and with the patriotism his words and deeds continue to inspire in all Americans: *Provided,* that the ownership of Red Hill remains non-Federal, and that the costs of such plaque or marker, and of its inscription and maintenance, as well as the costs of operations and maintenance for the estate shall be borne from non-Federal funds, services, or materials.

○

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St. John's Church Foundation

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Secretary

July 9, 1985

Senator John Warner
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Warner:

We are in receipt of a copy of your letter which was written to Mr. Theodore W. Graves, President, Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, relative to the draft resolution concerning the designation of Patrick Henry's home at Red Hill as a National Memorial. Upon reading this resolution, we feel that it is most appropriate and sincerely hope that it can be adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Thanking you for bringing this to our attention and with kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FOUNDATION

TMC,III/rma

T. M. Carrington, III,
President

Completed in June 1741 St. John's Episcopal Church is one of the Colonial churches bearing continuous witness of religious faith through the wars and at the present day. Here patriots called the "Second Virginia Convention in March 1775. From one of these pews Patrick Henry spoke the words "Give me Liberty or give me Death" in the presence of Washington, Jefferson, John Marshall and other courageous men.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES

1985 JUL 26 AM 8 03

2705 Park Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23220
804-359-0239

23 July 1985

Senator John Warner
421 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Warner,

I am pleased to inform you that the matter of your proposed House or Senate Resolution concerning the Department of Interior recognizing Red Hill was a topic on the agenda of our Executive Committee meeting of 23 July.

Please know that, by a unanimous vote, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities wholeheartedly supports your efforts, along with those of Senator Trible and Representative Dan Daniel, to pass a resolution providing that Mr. Henry's Red Hill site be hereto recognized and known as The Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial. We feel that such action on the part of the Congress of the United States will further bring recognition and honor to a man who played an important part in the formation of our Nation; and that it is fitting and proper that the Red Hill site be designated a National Monument.

If the APVA can be of further assistance in this matter, please contact me. I am,

Sincerely,

Shirley T. VanLandingham

Shirley T. VanLandingham
President, APVA

BRUCE V. ENGLISH
P.O. Box 267
Ashland, Virginia 23005

Begun The Fourth of July, 1985

The Hon. John W. Warner, Senator
The Hon. Paul S. Trible, Senator
The Hon. Dan Daniel, Representative
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your consideration in sending a copy to me of your proposed House or Senate Joint Resolution to recognize the brilliance and contributions of Patrick Henry, the first Governor of Virginia under the first constitution of the independent states, in the formation and creation of the United States by designating Red Hill, his last home and site of his grave as a "National Memorial".

I could not possibly improve upon your statements which you have presented and I heartily endorse them and feel assured that they will be passed by the Congress and signed by the President.

As Chairman of the 250th Anniversary Celebration of the Historic Hanover County Courthouse on May 29, 1985, Patrick Henry's 249th birthday I would like, herewith to send each of you a copy of that program and a book we published that day — *Portraits in the Historic Hanover County Courthouse*. The Hon. A. E. Dick Howard gave a remarkable address titled, "Virginia: The Hourglass of Constitutional Liberty". He further stated that the Historic Hanover County Courthouse because of Patrick Henry was an early stage for our seeking Constitutional Liberty.

As Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee for Hanover County I was proud to display the flag that Senator Warner helped design which was given to us when Hanover County was designated a Bicentennial Community.

As Chairman of the Courthouse Committee for The Hon. Richard H. C. Taylor, Judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit I am continuing our efforts to preserve this important property and to help to prepare for the 1986 Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the birth of Patrick Henry.

We commend your efforts on behalf of Patrick Henry. Also, we are appealing to the Postmaster General for a Commemorative Stamp for Patrick Henry to be issued on May 29, 1986 at Hanover, Virginia 23069 which is near the site of his birthplace Studley Plantation.

The Red Hill designation as a "National Memorial" would be one of the highlights of the anniversary year. On July 5 at a special meeting of The Scotchtown Committee when I presented your proposal a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing Red Hill as a "National Memorial". We wish you Godspeed!

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce V. English

Bruce V. English, Chairman
Bicentennial Committee for Hanover County

Encls:

July 9, 1985

Senator **Warner**. The hearing record will remain open 1 week after today. The record will remain open, during which time written testimony on any of these measures can be submitted to the subcommittee.

In the interest of time, I would ask the witnesses to limit their testimony to just a few minutes. Additional written comments may be provided, and the entire testimony, oral and written, will be included in the record.

Senator Hollings had originally indicated to the Chair that he was coming in this morning to provide testimony in support of the objectives of the Bethune home. I have just been handed a note that he has been called to a budget meeting. As you know, that is a subject that is currently before the Senate on the floor, and therefore he is unable to appear.

His statement, however, will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Hollings follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ERNEST F. HOLLINGS

AMENDMENT TO MARY McLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE DESIGNATION ACT (S. 1116)

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WAS BEGINNING TO WONDER IF WE WOULD EVER HAVE THIS HEARING TO HEAR TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF S. 1116, WHICH WE JOINTLY INTRODUCED ON MAY 9TH TO AMEND THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE DESIGNATION ACT OF 1982. I THANK YOU FOR YOUR PERSERVERANCE IN GETTING THIS HEARING SCHEDULED.

THIS IS INDEED A GREAT DAY FOR YOU AND ME, AND ALL THOSE WHO ARE GATHERED HERE THIS MORNING IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUING FEDERAL SUPPORT OF MAINTAINING THE SITE OF MRS. BETHUNE'S LATTER DAY ACHIEVEMENTS. THE BILL ALSO PROVIDES FOR MATCHING FUNDS TO FURTHER UNDERWRITE THE INTERPRETATION OF MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE'S RICH LIFE TO ALL PEOPLE; BUT PARTICULARLY BLACK WOMEN, TO WHOM HER LIFE CAN PROVIDE THE INSPIRATION AND MOTIVATION THAT GEORGE WASHINGTON AND BABE RUTH GAVE TO YOU AND ME.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I RECALL YOUR COMMENTS AT THE BETHUNE STAMP CEREMONY ON MARCH 5, 1985 WHEN YOU SAID THAT "YOU HAD COME TO BE EDUCATED AND YOU HAD BEEN EDUCATED." WHEN IT COMES TO MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE, THE RECORD WILL CLEARLY SHOW THAT NEITHER YOU

NOR I NEED TO BE EDUCATED ON THE LIFE, DEEDS AND HERITAGE OF THIS REMARKABLE WOMAN. ACCORDINGLY, IT WOULD BE MY HOPE THAT TODAY'S HEARING WILL EDUCATE THIS COMMITEEE AS WELL AS OUR COLLEAGUES IN THE SENATE WHO, PERHAPS, ARE NOT AS FAMILIAR WITH MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE AS WE ARE.

HOWEVER, AS A SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, I WOULD BE REMISS IF I DID NOT MENTION THAT MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE WAS BORN IN MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, TO FORMER SLAVES AND ROSE TO BECOME NOT MERELY A GREAT BLACK EDUCATOR -- NOT MERELY A GREAT WOMAN EDUCATOR -- BUT GREAT AMONG ALL AMERICAN EDUCATORS. SHE ALMOST SINGLEHANDEDLY BUILT BETHUNE COOKMAN COLLEGE IN FLORIDA. SHE WAS AN ADVISOR TO PRESIDENTS, THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN TO HEAD A FEDERAL AGENCY, AND THE FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN.

MOST REMARKABLY, THIS DYNAMIC WOMAN ACHIEVED NATIONAL STATURE DURING A PERIOD OF OUR NATION'S HISTORY WHEN, REGRETABLY, IT WAS NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE OF HER RACE AND GENDER TO DO SO. IT WOULD BE AN UNDERSTATEMENT TO SAY THAT SHE OVERCAME INCREDIBLE ODDS.

IN 1895, WHEN MARY BETHUNE WAS GRADUATED FROM MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE IN CHICAGO, SHE ASPIRED TO BECOME A MISSIONARY IN AFRICA. SHE NEVER REALIZED THIS AMBITION -- BUT OH, HOW FORTUNATE WE ARE TODAY THAT SHE ULTIMATELY PURSUED HER LIFE'S GOALS WITHIN THE BORDERS OF HER OWN COUNTRY. MARY BETHUNE, ALONG WITH OTHER MEN AND WOMEN OF HER TIME WHO WORKED TO INCREASE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BLACKS, LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE GREAT SOCIAL STRUGGLE WHICH OCCURRED IN THE DECADE FOLLOWING HER DEATH IN 1955. THE SUCCEEDING GENERATION OF EDUCATED BLACK AMERICANS INDUCED AN ENTIRE COUNTRY TO CONFRONT ITS CONSCIENCE AND MOVE TO PROTECT THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF A FREE SOCIETY -- THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND THE FREEDOM TO BE. MARY BETHUNE WAS AN INSPIRATION TO THE MOVEMENT WHICH FURTHERED THE CAUSE OF AMERICA AND BROUGHT ABOUT A MORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY.

WE IN SOUTH CAROLINA ARE PROUD OF THIS DISTINGUISHED NATIVE OF OUR STATE. WE ARE PROUD OF HER WORKS, HER ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THE COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE SHE EXHIBITED THROUGHOUT HER LIFELONG CRUSADE FOR MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE

WAS A PIONEER IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. IT IS FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE HAVE HONORED HER BY DESIGNATING THE COUNCIL HOUSE AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE -- ONE OF ONLY 8 SUCH SITES HONORING BLACK AMERICANS; COMMEMORATED HER AS ONLY THE SECOND BLACK WOMAN TO BE FEATURED ON A POSTAGE STAMP; AND NOW TODAY, WORK FOR THE CONTIUATION OF THE INTERPRETATION OF MRS. BETHUNE'S GREAT LIFE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE WERE PROMPTED TO INTRODUCE S. 1116 WHEN SENATOR MCCLURE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS COMMITTEE, AS WELL AS OUR INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, POINTED OUT THAT THE AUTHORIZATION FOR FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS HAD EXPIRED. THE RECORD SHOULD CERTAINLY INDICATE THAT SENATOR MCCLURE DID NOT HOLD UP THE FUNDING IN THE AMENDMENT THAT I OFFERED ON OUR BEHALF LAST YEAR. JUST LAST MONTH, HE EXPESSED THE SAME RESERVATIONS WHEN I OFFERED AN AMENDMENT IN THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT SUPPORT OF $100,000 IN FISCAL 1986 WHILE WE WORK TO ENACT S. 1116. AGAIN, THE RECORD SHOULD CLEARLY SHOW OUR APPRECIATION TO SENATOR MCCLURE, WHO ACCEPTED THE AMENDMENT WHEN HE REALIZED THAT THIS BILL WOULD NOT BE READY BEFORE THE

APPROPRIATION BILL WAS CONSIDERED. TO THOSE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES, I WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES WAS RIGHTFULLY EXERCISING HIS RESPONSIBILITIES TO ENSURE THE APPROPRIATIONS ARE FIRST AUTHORIZED, BUT AT THE SAME TIME, HE SUPPORTED FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS, WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION, TO MAINTAIN THIS EFFORT. WHILE CONTINUED FUNDING IS NOW SECURED FOR ANOTHER FISCAL YEAR, WE CAN IN NO WAY RELAX UNTIL THE AUTHORIZATION IS ENACTED SO THERE IS NO CLOUD ON FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO MENTION THE DISTINGUISHED COSPONSORS OF S. 1116. MY DISTINGUISHED SENIOR COLLEAGUE, THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE, SENATOR STROM THURMOND, AS WELL AS SENATOR DODD OF CONNECTICUT, SENATOR METZENBAUM OF OHIO, AND SENATOR KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS HAVE ALLIED THEMSELVES WITH OUR EFFORT TO PERPETUATE THE RICH HERITAGE THAT MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE BEQUEATHED TO OUR NATION. THEIR COSPONSORSHIP IS EVIDENCE OF THE WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THIS BILL THAT WILL CERTAINLY BE AMPLY DEMONSTRATED BY THOSE WHO WILL FOLLOW ME THIS MORNING IN SUPPORT OF THIS BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE TO WORK WITH YOU ON THIS BILL. AGAIN, I THANK YOU FOR OBTAINING THIS HEARING. LET ME GET OUT OF THE WAY SO THAT DOROTHY HEIGHT, BETTY COLLIER-THOMAS, AND THE OTHERS CAN TESTIFY.

Senator WARNER. I wonder if we might, in view of the fact that the Mayor of the District of Columbia is scheduled to come in connection with the first legislative item, we, as a courtesy to the Mayor will wait on the first legislative item until he appears, and if it is agreeable, we will proceed with the witnesses on behalf of the Bethune home.

We will first have Dr. Dorothy Height, Dr. Samuel Gammon, Dr. Robert Zangrando. We have quite a few. Let us ask everyone to come up. Timothy Jenkins, Dr. Bettye Collier-Thomas, George W. Haley, and Roberta Anschuetz.

Dr. Height, it is always a pleasure to see you. We have worked together on this project for many years, and it is an honor to have you as leadoff witness.

STATEMENT OF DR. DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

Dr. HEIGHT. Well, Mr. Chairman, it is a real honor to be here and to have your distinguished leadership. I am honored to be able to speak and urge favorable consideration of S. 1116, legislation to provide continuing congressional support for the maintenance and interpretation of the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, which is now a national historic site.

Passage of this legislation would be especially fitting this year because it is the 50th anniversary of the National Council of Negro Women which Mrs. Bethune founded in 1935. This organization is an organization of organizations unified to address the social and economic problems confronted by black women in a society which too often has considered them second class citizens.

From the time of its creation by Mrs. Bethune, the organization has grown until today it represents and is made up of 30 national organizations who have an outreach to 4 million women. We are proud of our record of achievement and service. Much of the work which has been accomplished occurred in the very building that we are talking about.

Mrs. Bethune called at the Council House, and many of the historic documents and photographs which reveal this work are held for public use at this location, in keeping with Mrs. Bethune's wishes.

As we review our 50-year history, it is important to note that while the organization actively engages in the development of programs and strategies to aid women and their families, a central focus of our concern has been the preservation and documentation of American history, particularly the history of black American women.

Mrs. Bethune was for 15 years the president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. It was she who joined Mary Beard and Eleanor Roosevelt and other distinguished members, women, as supporters of the World Center for Women's Archives.

In 1939, at her direction, the council established a National Archives for Negro Women's History, housed at the present national historic site.

Through the years this collection of manuscripts, photographs, and artifacts has grown. In 1952, we gained the sanction of the Congress and the President of the United States to place a memorial to Mrs. Bethune at Lincoln Park, and the council worked at that for 14 years, through five sessions of the Congress, four Presidents of the United States, and it was dedicated in 1974 without cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, as you have already indicated, under your distinguished leadership of the Bicentennial Commission, the National Council of Negro Women sought a grant in order to make a study of the feasibility of having this as a historic site and as a repository for a history of black women.

I was able to direct the creation, therefore, of a Bethune Historical Development project to initiate plans for the National Archives for Black Women's History and the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial, which are both located now at that site.

With this move, NCNW institutionalized its commitment to collecting, preserving and interpreting the material evidence of black women's participation and contribution in America's history. Through its members across the United States, NCNW supported the creation of this new institution. In fact, it was made possible by the contributions of many little people across the country, as well as distinguished leaders and scholars. Funds were allocated for the care and the acquisition of archival materials and artifacts, the development of a highly qualified professional staff, and for the operation of the site.

It was officially opened in 1979 to the American public, serving visitors from across the United States. Two hundred thousand dollars in private funds were invested through the National Council of Negro Women in renovating and restoring the facade and first floor of the historic structure, making it both a useful and a beautiful reminder of the contribution of black women in America's history.

The aspirations of the National Council of Negro Women and of American citizens across the United States were realized by the 1982 designation of this property, the former residence of Mary McLeod Bethune, a place where her public life was centered, as a national historic site.

I recount all of these proceedings to this body just to remind us of the extensive record of support from independent private citizens across the United States which resulted in the preservation of this historic site and its designation as a property of historic significance.

I might add that it was noted by all that this was one property that was in top shape when it was made a historic site. In urging Congress to pass this legislation, we are not abdicating our interest and responsibility for maintaining and interpreting this property, but we are merely requesting that Congress continue the shared public-private partnership which resulted in the site's designation.

The extent of public interest and benefit obtained through the institution's programs and services indicates the fairness of this posture. The trend toward diminishing public support for the kinds of community service programs which have constituted the primary focus of NCNW have increased demands on a nonprofit organization for the kind of service that is very much needed and has to be equally vital as is the work of the museum and archives.

In view of this situation, the NCNW established a separate corporate body to oversee the work of this historic site, to aid in fundraising, and indeed to assure that it would forever be developed in a professional manner.

As chair of that board, I have been committed to obtaining private sector support for a portion of the site's operation and interpretive activities. In spite of our best efforts, the continued need for Federal involvement is indicated.

In my long career as a public figure, I have been honored to serve on many key commissions and boards of several administrations which address the diverse needs of America's populace. In recent years, I was honored to serve on the Roosevelt Foundation Board and on the Holocaust Memorial Council. In these capacities, I have been impressed with the extensive support of the Park Service and the Department of the Interior for these important institutions preserving creative aspects of our history and establishing a source for us always to remember the importance of speaking up in the face of all that would prevent another holocaust.

In memory of Mary McLeod Bethune, and in recognition of our Nation's commitment to preserving the history of all Americans, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this committee will look favorably upon supporting S. 1116, as I think it has great meaning for all of us.

Senator WARNER. Thank you, Doctor. You are always very eloquent, and indeed your statement today was consistent with the fine representations you have made for many, many years to the project. I think if there is one individual who deserves major credit for the existence of this memorial today, it is yourself.

Dr. HEIGHT. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Height follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
DR. DOROTHY I. HEIGHT
SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

IN SUPPORT OF

S. III6

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1985
ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DESIGNATE
THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE
IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
AS A
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

OCTOBER 10, 1985

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members and guests, I am honored to appear before this body to urge your favorable consideration of S.1116, legislation to provide continuing Congressional support for the maintenance and interpretation of the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site. The passage of this legislation would be a fitting means of giving recognition to the dedicated work and the legacy of Mary McLeod Bethune, particularly during this the 50th anniversary of the organization which she founded to meet the many needs of the black woman in America, the National Council of Negro Women.

Founded in 1935 by Mary McLeod Bethune, the NCNW is an organization of organizations unified to address the social and economic problems confronted by black women in a society which has considered them second-class citizens. From the time of its creation by Mary McLeod Bethune the organization has grown to include 30 national organizations as its affiliates. We are proud of our record of achievement and service. Much of the work which was accomplished occurred while in the building which is now the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site and many of the historic documents and photographs which reveal this work are held for public use at this location in keeping with the specific wish of Mary McLeod Bethune.

As we review the NCNW's 50 years of history it is important to note that while the organization actively engages in the development of programs and strategies to aid black women and their families, a central focus of the concern of Mrs. Bethune and of the organization was the preservation and documentation of American history, particulary the history of black American Women.

It's no accident that Mrs. Bethune served as President of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History for 15 years and that she joined historian Mary Beard, Eleanor Roosevelt, and other distinguished women as a supportor of the World Center for Women's Archives. In 1939, at her direction, NCNW established a "National Archives for Negro Women's History" housed at the present national historic site. Through the years this collection of manuscripts, photographs and artifacts grew. In 1974 the NCNW gained the sanction of Congress to place a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune at Lincoln Park, the first memorial to a black American to be erected on public land in the nation's capital. Simultaneously, I directed the creation of the Bethune Historical Development Project to initiate plans for the National Archives for Black Women's History and the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum, at the location of the current site.

With this move fthe NCNW institutionalized its commitment to collecting, preserving and interpreting the material evidence of black women's participation in America's history. Through its members across the United States, NCNW supported the creation of this new institution, the only one of its kind in the United States. Funds were allocated for the care of and acquisition of archival materials and artifacts, the development of a highly-qualified professional staff and for the operation of the site. In 1979 the institution was officially opened to the American public serving visitors from across the nation. $200,000 in private funds were invested in rennovating and restoring the facade and first floor of the historic structure making it both a useful and a beautiful reminder of the contributions of black women to America's history. The aspirations of the NCNW and of American citizens across the United States were realized by the 1982 designation of this property, the former residence of Mary McLeod Bethune, as a national historic site.

I recount all the preceding to this body to remind each one of the extensive record of support from independent, private citizens across the U.S. which has resulted in the preservation of this historic site and its designation as a property of historic significance.

In urging Congress to pass S.1116, NCNW is not abdicating its interest and responsibility for maintaining and interpreting this property but is merely requesting that Congress continue the shared public-private partnership which resulted in the site's designation. The extent of public interest and benefit obtained through the institution's programs and services indicates the fairness of this posture. The trend toward diminishing public support for the kinds of community service programs which have constituted the primary focus of NCNW, have increased demands on the organization for this kind of service limiting funds available for the equally vital work of the Museum and Archives. In view of this situation the NCNW has formed a separate corporate body to oversee the work of the historic site and to aid in fund-raising. As chair of the institution's board I have been committed to obtaining private sector support for a portion of the site's operation and interpretive activities. In spite of our best efforts, the continued need for federal involvement is clearly indicated.

In my long career as a public figure I have been honored to serve on key commissions and boards of several administrations which address the diverse needs of America's populace. In recent years I was honored to be appointed to serve on the Roosevelt Foundation board and on the Holocaust Museum Commission. I have been impressed widtn the extensive support of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior for these important institutions preserving aspects of our nation's history

In memory of Mary McLeod Bethune and in recognition of our nation's commitment to preserving the history of all Americans, I call upon each one of you to support the passage of S.1116.

Senator **Warner**. I would like now to receive the testimony from Dr. Bettye Collier-Thomas, who has been a very strong proponent and is now the executive director.

Dr. Thomas.

STATEMENT OF DR. BETTYE COLLIER-THOMAS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Dr. **Collier-Thomas**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

My testimony addresses a number of issues, not all of which I will relate here today. All you know of me is being a very long-winded historian.

Senator **Warner**. Would you bring that microphone up?

Dr. **Collier-Thomas**. I would like to speak to several points, and in particular to address the questions that have been raised by the National Park Service as to why this bill should not be supported.

My testimony includes documentary evidence as to the mission of the site, as to the importance of the site and the life of Bethune, and documentary evidence as to the use of funds from the first two appropriations, program activities, and other things.

The mission of the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site is to commemorate and interpret the life of Mary McLeod Bethune, and to preserve and document the history of black women in America. At Mrs. Bethune's direction, the institution was conceived as both a repository for the documentary and material evidence of black women's participation in American history as well as a center for interpretive activities which inform the public at large of the lives and achievements of black women.

Pursuant to its mission, the Bethune Council House offers a wide range of interpretive programs and services which inform and enlighten a broad-based local and national audience. These programs and services include site tours, lectures, and concerts, research and reference guidance, seminars and symposia, and a diversity of educational materials published by the institution.

Of primary importance is the institution's archives, which contains the largest body of original records related to the individual and collective achievements of Afro-American women. In addition to a major collection of the papers of Mary McLeod Bethune, the National Council of Negro Women and the National Committee on Household Employment, the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, and Chi Eta Phi Nursing Association, the collections and the archives richly document the activities of black women in civil rights, employment, education, health, housing, and international relations.

The programs and educational services of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site and its extensive archival collection are critical aspects of the interpretation of the site.

As defined by Mary McLeod Bethune, the site functions as an active center for the interpretation of black women's history rather than a static memorial or a house museum. As a national historic site, the Bethune Council House, like other historic properties, comes within the purview of the National Park Service.

We are extremely grateful for the level of support we have received from the Park Service. However, since a great number of the historic properties supervised by this agency fall within the category of historic houses, frequently there is a misunderstanding of the difference between house museums such as the Clara Barton, Eugene O'Neill, Edgar Allen Poe, Maggie Walker, and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, and the Bethune Council House.

Unlike these house museums, which contain original or replicated furnishings, artifacts, and/or personal items maintained as silent testimonials to the contributions of the associated historic figure or organization, the Bethune Council House engages in an active program of educational and exhibition services, and functions as a research facility which provides and creates information vital to the interpretation of the historical impact of the lives of black women in America.

While interpreters in house museums often are simply required to memorize a scripted tour and to have a working knowledge of the basic historical facts surrounding the life of an historic personality, the interpretation of the Bethune Council House requires ongoing research and development of new information to interepret key themes in Afro-American and women's history.

A key issue here is what budgetary items may be defined as an integral part of interpretation. The interpretive activities of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site are consistent with guidelines for interpretation established by the leading professional organization for museums and historic properties, the American Association of Museums and the foremost Federal agency for the humanities, the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The American Association of Museums defines interpretation for historic properties in the following manner: "Interpretation is a planned effort, to create for the visitor an understanding of the history and significance of events, people and objects with which the site is associated."

The National Endowment for the Humanities makes the following statement regarding interpretive programs: "The Humanities Projects and Museums and Historical Organizations Program provides support for a broad range of projects which lead to humanities interpretive programs for the general projects such as temporary exhibits, permanent installations, research and planning for exhibitions, publication of catalogues, and related educational programs."

The interpretive activities of the Bethune Council House are consistent with the definitions accepted by the leading historical associations, foundations, and funding sources. These interpretive activities are critical, since this provides a means for stimulating the visitor's understanding and appreciation of the historic property and the associated figure.

Further, these definitions include allowance for staff and basic operations as parts of the overall interpretive effort. The interpretive activities and staff responsible for these activities are integral parts of the site interpretation since each is indispensable in the effort to explain and make the historic property accessible to the visitor.

Interpretive projects funded by NEH include support for the full range of institutional costs associated with program development and administration. The importance of interpretation is stressed emphatically in the 1985 reauthorization materials for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The National Park Service, accustomed to the budgetary items associated with house museums, mainly restoration, maintenance, and the interpretation of largely static exhibitions has misunderstood the meaning of interpretation as it relates to this site. The Park Service has questioned the proportion of Federal funding which has been used for interpretation of the Bethune Council House. Funds for interpretation are distributed for exhibitions, educational materials, and programs, and for some proportion of salaries for staff having interpretive functions.

Staff engaged in direct interpretive activities at the Bethune Council House are the executive director/chief historian, curator, archivist, and museum educator. Because of the nature of Afro-American and women's history and the mission of this site, it is necessary to employ in these positions persons who possess credentials and expertise related to the work of this site, and there is a detailed explanation of that which I am not going to read.

The successful maintenance and interpretation of the Bethune Council House will require a continuation of the combination of public and private support. The institution has benefitted from this kind of support. This combined support will enable the institution to continue to effectively interpret the life and the legacy of Mary McLeod Bethune to an ever-widening audience.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Collier-Thomas follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
DR. BETTYE COLLIER-THOMAS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

IN SUPPORT OF

S 1116

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1982,
ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DESIGNATE
THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE
IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
AS A
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES".

TESTIMONY BEFORE
THE SENATE
SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

OCTOBER 10, 1985

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Sub-Committee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation, as the Executive Director of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site, I am pleased to be here to testify in support of S III6. The Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, designated in 1982 by Congress as a national historic site, serves to interpret the life and legacy of one of the greatest Americans to ever live. Mrs. Bethune is best known as an educator and an organizer, however few Americans are aware of her involvement in and promotion of Afro-American and women's history. Her knowledge of history and her understanding of the uses of history for the purposes of educating the public and effecting social change was exceptional. In 1927, while serving as the National President of the National Association of Colored Women, she argued for the collection and preservation of the records of that association and of all black women. In 1927 she served on the National Memorial Association for the erection of a National Memorial Building which would document the history of Afro-Americans. In 1939 she worked with historian Mary Beard, Eleanor Roosevelt and other nationally prominent women to establish a World Center for Women's Archives. In 1940 while serving as founder and first President of the National Council of Negro Women she introduced plans to develop a museum and National Archives for Negro Women's History. From 1940 until her death in 1955 she continued to stress and work on behalf of the development of a museum and archives at "Council House". From 1935 to 1950 she served as President of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

This limited survey of Mrs. Bethune's activities demonstrates her commitment to Afro-American history and her concern for black women's history. It also shows her determination to see "Council House" serve as the key national facility to interpret the history of Afro-American women.

The mission of the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site is commemorate and interpret the life of Mary McLeod Bethune and to preserve and document the history of black women in America. At Mrs. Bethune's direction, the institution was conceived as both a repository for the documentary and material evidence of black women's participation in America's history, as well as a center for interpretive activities which informed the public at-large of the lives and the achievements of black women. Pursuant to its mission, the Bethune Council House offers a wide range of interpretive programs and services, which inform and enlighten a broad-based local and national audience. These programs and services include site tours, lectures and concerts; research and reference guidance; seminars and symposia; and a diversity of educational materials published by the institution. Of primary importance is the institution's archives, which contains the largest body of original records related to the individual and collective achievements of Afro-American women. In addition to a major collection of the papers of Mary McLeod Bethune, the National Council of Negro Women the National Committee on Household Employment, the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers and Chi Eta Phi Nursing Association, the collections in the Archives richly document the activities of black women in civil rights, employment, education, health, housing and international relations.

The programs and educational services of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site and its extensive archival collection are critical aspects of the interpretation of the site. As defined by Mary McLeod Bethune, the site functions as an active center for the interpretation of black women's history, rather than a static memorial or a house museum. As a national historic site, the Bethune Council House like other historic properties comes within the purview of the National Park Service. We are extremely grateful for the level of support we have received from the Park Service, however, since a great number of the historic properties supervised by this agency, fall within the category of historic houses, frequently there is a misunderstanding of the difference between house museums, such as the Clara Barton, Eugene O'Neill, Edgar Allen Poe, Maggie Walker and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site and the Bethune Council House. Unlike these house museums which contain original or replicated furnishings, artifacts and/or personal items maintained as silent testimonials to the contributions of the associated historic figure or organization, the Bethune Council House engages in an active program of educational and exhibition services and functions as a research facility which provides and creates information vital to the interpretation of the historical impact of the lives of black women in America. While interpreters at house museums often are simply required to memorize a scripted tour and to have a working knowledge of the basic facts surrounding the life of an historic personality, the interpretation of the Bethune Council House requires on-going research and development of new information to interpret key themes in Afro-American and women's history.

A key issue here is what budgetary items may be defined as an integral part of interpretation. The interpretive activities of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site are consistent with guidelines for interpretation established by the leading professional organization for museums and historic properties, the American Association of Museums and the foremost federal agency for the humanities, the National Endowment for the Humanities. The American Association of Museums defines interpretation for historic properties in the following manner:

> Interpretation is a planned effort, to create for the visitor an understanding of the history and significance of events, people and objects with which the site is associated.

The National Endowment for the Humanities makes the following statement regarding interpretive programs:

> The Humanities Projects and Museums and Historical Organizations Program provide support for a broad range of projects which lead to humanities interpretive programs for the general projects such as temporary exhibits, permanent installations, research and planning for exhibitions, publication of catalogues and related educational programs.

The interpretive activities of the Bethune Council House are consistent with the definitions accepted by the leading historical associations, foundations and funding sources. These interpretive activities are critical since this provides a means for stimulating the visitors' understanding and appreciation of the historic property and the associated figure. Further, these definitions include allowance for staff and basic operations as parts of the overall interpretive effort. The interpretive activities and the staff responsible for these activities are integral parts of the site interpretation, since each is indispensable in the effort to explain and make the historic property accessible to the visitor. Interpretive projects funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities include support for the full range of institutional costs associated with program development and administration. The importance of interpretation is stressed emphatically in the 1985 reauthorization materials for the Endowment.

The National Park Service accustomed to the budgetary items associated with house museums, mainly restoration, maintenance and the interpretation of largely static exhibitions, has misunderstood the meaning of interpretation as it relates to this site. The Park Service has questioned the proportion of federal funding which has been used for interpretation of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site. Funds for interpretation are distributed for exhibitions, educational materials and programs and for some proportion of salaries for staff having interpretive functions.

Staff engaged in direct interpretive activities at the Bethune Council House are the Executive Director/Chief Historian; Curator/Assistant Director; Archivist and Museum Educator/Public Liaison. Because of the nature of Afro-American and women's history and the mission of the site, it is necessary to employ in these positions, persons who possess credentials and expertise related to the work of this site. Specifically, the site requires a professional historian, , who is able to undertake or supervise original research in the area of black women's history; who is conversant with the historiography in American, Afro-American and women's history; who is able to identify subjects for future exhibitions, educational materials and archival outreach; who has a recognized standing in the historical profession and is able to synthesize primary and secondary sources, write interpretive materials and direct all phases of the interpretive programs and services initiated at the site. The Executive Director/Chief Historian also must serve as the chief executive officer and fund-raiser for the site. The Curator/Assistant Director is responsible for curating all museum exhibitions; identifying, collecting and preserving museum collections; developing interpretive materials for art exhibits and other specialized museum materials; furnishing information on the site, collections, exhibitions and the historic district; and projecting plans for development. The Archivist is responsible for identifying, collecting, arranging and describing manuscript collections related to the history of black women in America. This person facilitates research requests, prepares guides to processed collections and defines on-going archival preservation needs. The Museum Educator/Public Liaison is responsible for coordinating program activities and tours; organizing and supervising volunteers and student interns; serving as liaison for national and community organizations and institutions; acting as educational specialist to youth and school groups; and serving as public relations specialist.

The successful maintenance and interpretation of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site will require a continuation of the combination of public and private support. The institution has benefitted from this kind of support. This combined support will enable the institution to to continue to effectively interpret the life and legacy of Mary McLeod Bethune to an ever widening audience.

The Bethune Council House National Historic Site received appropriations for FY 1984 and 1985. The following is a condensed statement which delineates categories of expenditures for those years. Also attached to this testimony is a proposed list of programs and projects which would be implemented with the $500,000 Matching Grant requested for FY 1986.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES - FY 1984

During FY 1884 the Bethune Council House National Historic Site received an appropriation of $100,000 and a Matching Grant of $100,000 for the purpose of marking, interpreting and restoring the historic site. Funds were expended for interpretation, development of educational materials, exhibits, tours, special events, administrative expense and professional services.

Interpretation - $156,708 was spent for interpretation of the site. A portion of these funds were spent for salaries and benefits for staff bearing interpretive responsibilities. These include positions held by the Executive Director/Chief Historian; Curator/Assistant Director; Archivist and Museum Educator/Public Liaison.

Exhibits, Programs and Special Events- $30,063 was spent to support part of the expenses related to development of changing and traveling exhibits, the Bethune Concert Series, the Lecture Series, Poets' Reading Hour and tours for grade school, high school and college students as well as other adult groups. Outside funds supplemented the cost of these items.

Exhibitions included:
"Lois Jones: Master Watercolors"
"Madame C. J. Walker & Annie M. Pope Malone: Pioneers of Black Beauty Culture"
"National Association of Fashion & Accessory Designers Anniversary Exhibit"
"Cycles: Paintings by Malkia Roberts"

Programs included:
Bethune Concert Series included monthly presentations which introduced to the public, professional black and minority performers of distinction.

Bethune Lecture Series, a bi-monthly lecture series which focused on topics related to American history, Afro-American history, women's history, black art and current issues, was well received by the public.

Poets Reading Hour- introduced the works of popular and little known minority authors. Prominent local and national artists appeared on the programs.

> Tours- The Bethune Council House National Historic Site provides informal and guided tours for visitors from across the United States and occasionally abroad. Tours are organized and directed by the Museum Educator/Public Liaison and volunteers. While many individual citizens visit and tour the Bethune Museum on their own, the institution provides guided tours for educational groups from schools and colleges, and for adults and senior citizens who visit in groups. Local and national organizations as well as charter tours regularly schedule and receive guided tours.

Distribution of Materials - $15,000 was spent on the creation and distribution of brochures, catalogues and a variety of printed matter, which defines the mission and purpose of the historic site and provides specific information on programs, exhibitions and collections. Funds expended for these materials include printing cost, packaging and mailing.

Professional Services - $25,651 was spent for professional services, which included exhibit design and graphic design fees for interpretational materials, accounting and audit fees.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES FY 1985

During FY 1985 the Bethune Council House National Historic Site received an appropriation of $98,000 for maintenance and interpretation of the site. Support for operation costs were solicited as a part of the institution's annual fundraising effort. The site received approximately $100,000 in donations and grants and realized approximately $10,000 from sales and membership fees. It is anticipated that the institution's fundraising capability will be improved during FY 1986 with the addition of a staff person whose specific function is to raise funds.

$500,000 MATCHING GRANT FUND PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

External

Repair roof of Museum structure	10,000.00
Balustrade repair	9,000.00
Repair/repaint facade Museum 2 times in 5 year period	10,000.00
Restore front walk and stairs of Museum	65,000.00
Weather proof all windows of Museum for heating and cooling efficiency	40,000.00
Repair/repoint rear of Museum	18,000.00
Repair Archives roof	6,000.00
Archives plumbing	1.000.00
Cresting for external building (Metal casting across top of building)	10,000.00
Clean and refurbish over-door woodwork facade	5.000.00

Internal

Temperature and humidity controls for Museum	21,000.00
Temperature and humidity controls for Archives building	8,000.00
Paint Museum galleries 2 times in five years @ $5,500 each	11,000.00

Restoration & refurbishing of 2nd and 3rd floors of Museum i.e.: restore architectural elements, restore and regrain woodwork, install track lighting, redirect HVAC ducts, remove lowered ceiling, fabricate crown moulding and medallions, new electrical work etc.	110,000.00
Archival storage space	65,000.00
Upgrade book store (Museum)	35,000.00
Install period carpet (museum)	15,000.00
Programming and Preservation	
Video-tape player & Beta recorder	850.00
Video Porta Pak camera	1,350.00
Reel to reel player & recorder	900.00
Preparation of Orientation Center	2,000.00

* Cyclical maintenance refers to on-going maintenance of internal and external structural elements as well as painting, periodic repainting, roof repair etc.

Processing of Current Collections

Archival Assistant for 4 years (1986 - 1988) @ $17,000/year	68,000.00
Fringe benefits for Archival Assistant	24,000.00
Materials for processing	3,550.00
Collections Acquisition a. packaging and shipping	2,000.00
Collection Development (Retrieval, appraisal, and communications)	5,000.00

Research

Two part-time researchers @ $9,600/year each for 5 year period	96,000.00

Surveillance

One guard for week-ends @ $350/month for 5 year period	21,000.00

Interpretative Materials

Editing and microfilm reproduction of selected Bethune papers	45,000.00
Publication of guide to site's archival collection	10,000.00
a. Site brochures 6,000 per year @ cost of $3,900/yr for period of 5 years	19,500.00
b. Bethune brochure 6,000 per year @ cost of $2,200/yr for 5 years	11,000.00
c. Exhibit catalogues (2) per year @ $4,000 per printing	40,000.00

d. Educational Publications (1) per year @ $18,000 each	90,000.00
e. *Black Women: the International Connection 1800 - 1985* (Educational video-tape exploring theme of Black women's work to promote international relations) Production and Distribution (1986)	35,000.00
f. Black Women Organized for Social Change II: 1920-1970 (Educational video-tape) (1987)	35,000.00
g. Exhibition installation (2) per year @ $3,000 each for 5 years	35,000.00
Total	$1,001,500.00

Senator **Warner**. Thank you.

The Chair will have some questions for the panelists. At this time I put in a statement of the Honorable Mr. Fauntroy in support of this legislation.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fauntroy follows:]

UNITED STATES SENATE

STATEMENT OF
HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY
(D.,D.C.)
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCES CONSERVATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ON
S. 1116

TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1982, ENTITLED
"AN ACT TO DESIGNATE THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
COUNCIL HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

OCTOBER 10, 1985
9:30 AM

366 DIRKSEN
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

SENATOR WARNER, I WANT TO THANK YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR PROVIDING ME WITH THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF S. 1116, A BILL INTRODUCED BY YOU AND SENATOR HOLLINGS, WHICH IS IDENTICAL TO THE BILL, H. R. 1391, INTRODUCED BY ME AND CO-SPONSORED BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN SEIBERLING.

PUBLIC LAW 97-329 ESTABLISHED THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE HISTORIC SITE IN OCTOBER, 1982. YOUR BILL WOULD AMEND THAT PUBLIC LAW IN TWO FUNDAMENTAL WAYS:

FIRST--IT WOULD REDESIGNATE THIS SITE FROM "THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC." TO "THE BETHUNE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES".

SECOND--IT WOULD AUTHORIZE AN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO THE MUSEUM OF UP TO $200,000, AND A ONE-TIME AUTHORIZATION OF UP TO $500,000. THE ONE-TIME AUTHORIZATION IS DEPENDENT UPON MATCHING FUNDS OR SERVICES BEING PROVIDED.

DURING THE 97TH CONGRESS, WE MADE A COMMITMENT TO THIS HISTORIC SITE, AND WE HAVE BACKED OUR COMMITMENT UP WITH APPROPRIATIONS TOTALING NEARLY $300,000. H. R. 1391 SEEKS TO MAINTAIN THAT COMMITMENT SO THAT THE IMPORTANT WORK CONDUCTED AT THE BETHUNE MUSEUM CAN CONTINUE.

SENATOR WARNER, WHEN THE PAGES OF HISTORY ARE TURNED, AMONG BLACK WOMEN IN AMERICA, ONE WOMAN EMERGES AS HAVING MADE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT--NOT ONLY ON BEHALF OF BLACK AMERICANS, BUT ALSO ON BEHALF OF PEOPLE OF ALL COLORS.

EDUCATOR, SCHOLAR, SOCIAL ACTIVIST AND ADVISOR TO FOUR PRESIDENTS, MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE STOOD--AND STILL STANDS--AS A PILLAR IN OUR SOCIETY, ONE WHO PAVED THE WAY FOR MANY WHO, WITHOUT HER, MAY NOT HAVE HAD A CHANCE. AS A FITTING TRIBUTE TO HER LIFE'S WORK, SHE RECENTLY BECAME ONLY THE EIGHTH BLACK AND THE SECOND BLACK WOMAN TO HAVE HER PORTRAIT ON A COMMEMORATIVE UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMP.

AMONG HER NUMEROUS ACHIEVEMENTS DURING HER LIFETIME, MRS. BETHUNE IS MOST NOTED AS THE FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE IN DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA; AS THE FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN; AND AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF NEGRO AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION DURING THE TENURE OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE BETHUNE MUSEUM IS LOCATED AT 1318 VERMONT AVENUE, IN NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D.C. IT SERVED AS THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. BETHUNE FROM 1943 TO 1949. THE HOUSE ALSO SERVED AS THE FIRST HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN.

PERSONS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROMINENCE GRACED THE HALLS OF THIS HOUSE WHERE IMPORTANT PLANNING, DISCUSSIONS AND DIPLOMACY TOOK PLACE.

TODAY, THE HOUSE HOLDS THE BETHUNE MUSEUM, AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES FOR BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY. THE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES SERVES AS A REPOSITORY FOR A RANGE OF MATERIALS WHICH DOCUMENT AMERICAN HISTORY AS LIVED BY BLACK WOMEN. IT IS THE ONLY MAJOR PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH FOCUSES IN THIS UNIQUE WAY ON THE VITAL ROLE BLACK WOMEN HAVE PLAYED THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF THIS NATION.

I WOULD POINT OUT, SENATOR WARNER, THAT OF THE NEARLY 200 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES, FEWER THAN FIVE PERCENT ARE DEDICATED TO MEMORIALIZING THE BLACK EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA. MOREOVER, OF THE $618,680,000 PROVIDED IN THIS YEAR FOR GENERAL OPERATING FUNDS TO ALL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES, LESS THAN $2 MILLION WAS SPENT ON THE 8 BLACK HISTORIC SITES.

BUT CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE BETHUNE MUSEUM IS REALLY JUSTIFIED AS A RESULT OF THE HIGH QUALITY OF THE INTERPRETATION WORK OF THE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES, AND ITS CONSTANTLY EXPANDING COLLECTIONS. SUPPORT IS JUSTIFIED DUE TO THE EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMS CONDUCTED AT THE MUSEUM AND BY THE STAFF THAT ADMINISTERS IT -- ART SHOWS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, SEMINARS

AND IMPORTANT RESEARCH WORK. THE MUSEUM HAS BECOME A "MUST STOP" FOR A GROWING NUMBER OF VISITORS FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SENATOR WARNER, AS YOU KNOW, THE ANNUAL FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR "GENERAL OPERATING" COSTS, AND THE ONE-TIME FUNDING CONTEMPLATED BY S. 1116 WILL BE USED FOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE, EXPANSION OF THE COLLECTIONS AND OTHER ENHANCEMENT PURPOSES.

I KNOW THAT YOU SHARE MY VIEW THAT THE SPIRIT OF MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE AND OTHER BLACK AMERICAN WOMEN MUST BE CAPTURED AND PRESERVED.

I WANT TO EXPRESS MY PERSONAL SATISFACTION AND PLEASURE AT WORKING WITH YOU ON THIS LEGISLATION, SENATOR WARNER. I HOPE THAT ACTION ON THIS LEGISLATION WILL SUPPORT OUR VIEW ON THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR BILL.

THANK YOU FOR PERMITTING ME TO PROVIDE THIS STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD. I AM SORRY TO MISS TESTIFYING BEFORE YOU IN PERSON THIS MORNING BUT I AM AT THIS MOMENT IN SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA AT THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WORLD BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH MY WORK AS CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MONETARY POLICY.

# # # #

Senator **Warner**. Having known most of you for several years while working on this project, I wonder if you would indulge me to extend a courtesy to the Mayor of Washington. It will be a very brief time to bring up another subject, and then we will bring this panel back.

If you would extend the Chair and the Mayor this courtesy, we will ask the Mayor now to come forward with his panel, and then we will resume the Bethune hearing shortly thereafter.

On S. 1596 and H.R. 2776, we have the Honorable Marion S. Barry, Mayor of the District of Columbia; the Honorable David A. Clarke, Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia; the Honorable Frank Smith, Council member, Ward I; the Honorable Sue V. Mills, Prince Georges County Council.

Mr. Mayor, welcome.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARION BARRY, JR., MAYOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES A. DALRYMPLE, GENERAL MANAGER, D.C. ARMORY BOARD

Mayor **Barry**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Warner**. It is a privilege to see you again. You and I have had a longstanding friendship working on behalf of many, many projects for the District of Columbia and the greater metropolitan area. Thank you for joining us this morning on this very important subject.

Mayor **Barry**. Thank you, Senator. Let me just express my public appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Virginia for your strong support of the District and understanding of our problems. You have been very, very understanding not only on this issue, the transfer, but on other serious complex issues, so we appreciate your support.

Senator **Warner**. I thank the Mayor.

Mayor **Barry**. The only thing I would hope we could do together as we both are strong Redskins fans is keep hope that they do as well as they did Monday night the rest of the season.

Senator **Warner**. We will work on that one, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor **Barry**. So we can give them another parade for the Super Bowl.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee, and I would like to ask that my entire statement be put into the record.

Senator **Warner**. Without objection.

Mayor **Barry**. And I will just add highlights to it. That is to thank you first of all for introducing the legislation and urge the Senate to act quickly and favorably on S. 1596, a bill you introduced to transfer title to RFK Stadium from the Secretary of the Interior to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the District has been seeking this type of legislation for three consecutive Congresses. The House has passed it. Hearings were held in the Senate, and we never were able to quite consummate it. However, this time a more critical factor is involved in 1985.

The Washington metropolitan area strongly hopes that a major league baseball team can be recruited to reoccupy RFK Stadium.

Later you will hear from Mr. Smith, who is the Chair of the Baseball Commission. For a team to commmit to come to Washington, the District must have clear authority to offer adequate use of the stadium, and as you know, the current mix of local and Federal involvement in stadium ownership and operation may not instill the kind of confidence among league owners and investors to come to bring baseball to Washington.

Mr. Chairman, the record is very clear. The stadium was built in 1961 at a cost of $19.8 million. At that time it was expected that the stadium would generate its own revenues to pay operating and maintenance costs, interest costs on bond issues, and also the principal.

However, that did not occur, and over the years, because of the severity of the revenue shortfall, the Presidential Task Force in 1977 recommended that the District absorb $12 million in interest that we had already paid on it. Also, with the responsibility for paying the remaining $19.8 million in principals.

Altogether, the District has paid nearly $23 million in principal and interest for the stadium. There are therefore substantial reasons why we ought to have title to it. There has been a great deal of negotiations with the National Park Service. We have come to agreements on all the issues. The Park Service supports this bill. The Secretary of the Interior supports this bill, recognizing the District's pledge to build and pay for a new park road from the southeast-southwest freeway to East Capitol Street and the stadium parking lot, and also our plans to build a waste water facility to treat waste water which goes into the Anacostia River.

Also, Mr. Chairman, you should also know that Governor Hughes and I have entered into a bilateral agreement to try to clean up the Anacostia River, just as the Potomac River, because they all influence the Chesapeake Bay, which is of great concern to you and other Virginians and the State of Maryland.

Senator **WARNER**. At this point, Mayor Barry, have you had any discussion with Governor Hughes on this specific piece of legislation?

Mayor **BARRY**. Not on this particular piece of legislation.

Senator **WARNER**. I know of no formal objection lodged against this legislation by any organization, State, or individual. Do you know of any?

Mayor **BARRY**. I don't know of any. I would suspect that Governor Hughes is true to what he usually does. He has been very supportive of the District, and we have been supportive of Maryland, and efforts to jointly work together.

Senator **WARNER**. That is my impression also.

Mayor **BARRY**. Also, I am pleased to report, Mr. Chairman, that the Council of the District of Columbia last week passed the authority to issue bonds to pay for improvements in the stadium. Some $15 million in bonds were issued in anticipation that if we were to get a baseball team we would be ready to go with the improvements to make it a first-class stadium and first-class team.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, as I said, we have had no opposition to this legislation, formal opposition. The Park Service and the Secretary of Interior supports it. I get the impression that there is no major opposition from any Senators about this, and it is just a question of doing it, again, not only for this piece of legislation, Mr. Chairman, but I want to thank you for your support and understanding of the District's complexities. You are a native of this area, and you understand it well, and you represent it well.

Thank you very, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mayor Barry follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORARY MARION BARRY, JR.
ON TRANSFER OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OCTOBER 10, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO URGE THE SENATE TO ACT QUICKLY AND FAVORABLY ON S.1596, A BILL YOU INTRODUCED TO TRANSFER TITLE TO RFK STADIUM FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. AS YOU KNOW, THE DISTRICT HAS SOUGHT THIS LEGISLATION FOR 3 CONSECUTIVE CONGRESSES. HOWEVER, A CRITICAL NEW FACTOR IS INVOLVED IN 1985: THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA'S STRONG HOPES THAT A MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM CAN BE RECRUITED TO REOCCUPY RFK.

FOR A TEAM TO COMMIT TO WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT MUST HAVE CLEAR AUTHORITY TO OFFER ADEQUATE USE OF THE STADIUM. THE CURRENT MIX OF FEDERAL AND LOCAL INVOLVEMENT IN STADIUM OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION IS CONFUSING AND LESS THAN CONFIDENCE PROVOKING TO PERSONS UNFAMILIAR WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND CONGRESS'S JURISDICTION OVER IT.

BUILT IN 1961 AT A COST OF 19.8 MILLION, THE STADIUM WAS EXPECTED TO GENERATE ITS OWN REVENUES TO PAY OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS. INTEREST COSTS ON BONDS ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE STADIUM ALSO WERE EXPECTED TO BE PAID WITH STADIUM REVENUES, ALTHOUGH PROVISIONS

WERE MADE IN THE ORIGINAL CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO PAY INTEREST IF THOSE REVENUES WERE NOT ADEQUATE. THAT INDEED WAS THE CASE. BECAUSE OF THE SEVERITY OF THE REVENUE SHORTFALL, A PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MET IN 1977 AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE DISTRICT ABSORB THE $ 12.8 MILLION IN INTEREST COSTS THEY HAD PAID, WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REMAINING $ 19.8 MILLION IN PRINCIPAL TO BE SHARED BY THE DISTRICT AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. ALTOGETHER, THE DISTRICT PAID NEARLY $ 23 MILLION IN PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FOR RFK. THERE ARE, THEREFORE SUBSTANTIAL ISSUES OF EQUITY AND OF HOME RULE IN THIS BILL. THE PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE RECOMMENDED THAT RFK STADIUM BE TRANSFERRED TO THE DISTRICT - CONSISTENT WITH CONGRESS'S INTENT TO REQUIRE THAT LOCAL FACILITIES BE MANAGED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT. WE IN THE DISTRICT HAVE SOUGHT AND I AM HERE TO URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND THE SENATE TO HAVE THAT RECOMMENDATION ENACTED INTO LAW.

TO ADDRESS CONCERNS WITH PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED LEGISLATION, THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND INTRODUCED BY SENATOR WARNER CONTAINS LANGUAGE STRENGTHENING THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO MAINTAIN THE "PUBLIC PURPOSES" ASPECTS OF THE BILL. S.1596 ALSO CONTAINS A SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MAP WHICH DESIGNATES THE AREAS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE DISTRICT. THEREFORE, WE BELIEVE THE BILL IS RESPONSIVE TO CONCERNS PREVIOUSLY RAISED ABOUT THE TRANSFER OF RFK STADIUM.

MR. CHAIRMAN THE BILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TODAY IS THE RESULT OF EXTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS) AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PARK SERVICE'S SUPPORT OF THE BILL RECOGNIZES THE DISTRICT'S PLEDGE TO BUILD AND PAY FOR A NEW PARK ROAD FROM THE SE - SW FREEWAY TO EAST CAPITAL STREET AND THE STADIUM PARKING LOT AND OUR PLANS TO DISPLACE SOME EXISTING PARKING TO BUILD A PRIMARY WASTE-WATER "SWIRL" FACILITY TO TREAT WASTEWATER BEFORE IT RUNS INTO THE ANACOSTIA RIVER. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST-SIDE "ANACOSTIA PARK" BY THE PARK SERVICE, AND THINK IT CAN BE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTOR TO PUBLIC RECREATION - NOT TO MENTION THE SCENIC VALUES IT CAN OFFER RESIDENTS AND VISITORS ALIKE.

TO RETURN TO BASEBALL, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING CLEAR TITLE TO RFK IF WE HOPE TO LURE A TEAM TO THE METROPOLITAN AREA. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE BILL YOU HAVE INTRODUCED BE PASSED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT OWNERS AND PROSPECTIVE OWNERS CAN KNOW WHO THEIR LANDLORD WILL BE. I'M PLEASED TO REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT THAT LAST WEEK THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUTHORIZED ISSUANCE OF BONDS TO PAY FOR IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY FOR BASEBALL AT THE STADIUM. WITH THE HELP OF OUR BASEBALL COMMISSION AND THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF OUR BUSINESS COMMUNITY, WE ARE AGGRESSIVELY SEEKING A BASEBALL TEAM FOR THE DISTRICT AND WE ARE MOVING TO PREPARE FOR ITS ARRIVAL. THE LAST AND MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THAT PREPARATION

IS TO SECURE TITLE OF TO RFK STADIUM. SENATOR WARNER AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE VERY MUCH YOUR HOLDING THIS HEARING AND INTRODUCING S.1596. WHEN THE FIRST BALL IS THROWN OUT NEXT YEAR, THE METROPOLITAN AREA WILL OWE YOU A GREAT DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

Senator **Warner**. Thank you, Mr. Mayor, and I think history will record you as one of our finest leaders in this community. You served long and hard, and survived many a battle.

Mayor **Barry**. I disregarded that.

[General laughter.]

Senator **Warner**. There will be a few more battles to come before it is over. Mr. Mayor, would you like to join us while your colleagues address this issue? Can you remain for a few minutes?

Mayor **Barry**. Yes.

Senator **Warner**. Fine. We will now hear from—by the way, I want to make certain that the record reflects that one of the pieces of legislation is by the Honorable Mr. Fauntroy before us, and he has also sent to the hearing this morning a letter highly supportive.

[The letter from Mr. Fauntroy follows:]

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

RONALD V. DELLUMS, CALIFORNIA, CHAIRMAN

WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
DELEGATE, DISTRICT OF
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THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR., VIRGINIA

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TELEPHONE 225-4457

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on the District of Columbia
ESTABLISHED 27 JANUARY 1808
Room 1310, Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

October 10, 1985

The Honorable John W. Warner
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Warner:

I am pleased to offer my support for S.1596/H.R.2776, a bill to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia.

This legislation is, hopefully, the final step necessary to implement the recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on the District of Columbia, made in 1977. It further reflects the view that the local government should own and control purely local facilities within its jurisdiction.

Construction of the Stadium was authorized by the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957. In 1960, the D. C. Armory Board issued 20-year revenue bonds at an annual interest rate of 4.2 percent, which was to be payable on December 1, 1979. R.F.K.Stadium was constructed in 1961 at a cost of $19.8 million.

Plans for the Stadium predicted that revenues earned would be sufficient to cover the operating and maintenance costs. The Stadium Act provided that the District government would advance funds if the principal and interest payments could not be met due to insufficient revenue and the District would be reimbursed for any of the advanced amounts.

As it turned out, Stadium revenue was never enough to meet the annual interest payments or to redeem the bonds. The District, through its annual budget, became the main source for interest payments, totaling approximately $128 million and nothing was paid on the principal until Fiscal Year 1978.

The Presidential Task Force on the District of Columbia addressed the issue of repayment of the R.F.K. Stadium bonds during its deliberations in the spring of 1977. The Task Force included Members of Congress, city and Federal representatives, and was chaired by the Vice President. An understanding was reached by the participants which provided a three-point plan regarding the Stadium. First, the $19.8 million principal would be jointly funded by the District and Federal governments. Secondly, the District would absorb the $12.8 million advanced for interest payments on the bonds. Third, title to the Stadium and associated land areas would be transferred to the District upon redemption of the bonds.

Thus, although the Stadium was not intended to be the District's financial responsibility, the District agreed to the Task Force plan to insure redemption of the bonds. A total of $19.8 million was appropriated in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979, and all bonds were redeemed as originally contracted for on December 1, 1979.

I want to stress that the origin of this legislation is a Federal commitment made in 1977, but it comes before the Congress at a time when the city, with support from surrounding jurisdictions, is gearing up to bid for a baseball team.

With your support, Senator, this legislation will hasten the day when the citizens of the District of Columbia can return to the R.F.K. Stadium to view our team at bat.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Fauntroy

WALTER E. FAUNTROY
Chairman
Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs
and Health

Mayor **Barry**. Mr. Chairman, before we hear from my colleagues, let me express my appreciation to the National Council of Negro Women for their understanding of the timeframes in these schedules, and I thank you for your understanding of how to work in trying to accommodate everyone's schedule.

Senator **Warner**. We manage. We do our best. I have just been notified that the floor is going to convene at 10:30, and I will have to go, so I have got to move right along.

I have the Honorable David A. Clarke, Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID A. CLARKE, CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. **Clarke**. Thank you very much, Senator Warner. I have submitted my full statement, and if it is OK with you, I will make that a part of the record and summarize briefly.

Senator **Warner**. Thank you, Mr. Clarke. I appreciate that.

Mr. **Clarke**. The points I have to make are essentially three in number, sir. One, we paid for it, therefore it should be ours. Two, the task force recommended that we have it. And three, we need it in order to bring a baseball team to the District of Columbia.

The stadium was constructed in 1961 pursuant to an act of Congress, and that provided for the moneys to be paid by revenues produced from the stadium. However, due to the vacation then of the stadium by a baseball team to go to the State of Texas, that was unable to be accomplished, and the District began to assume the payment of the debt.

That assumption was an outgrowth of the 1977 Presidential task force, whose recommendations included a way to finance the stadium. In the appropriations bills for fiscal years 1978 and 1979, the Congress took action on that recommendation by retiring the stadium's outstanding bonds in accordance with the recommendations of the task force, and pursuant to those recommendations, the total of $22.7 million in payments by the District represented nearly two-thirds of the total cost of the stadium.

This task force also recommended that title to the stadium be transfered to the District of Columbia government, and accordingly, the legislation which you have introduced and which we are here in support of today would accomplish the recommendation of a Presidential task force.

Finally, I would join with you and others in the recognition of the importance of the stadium transfer to the District's request for a baseball franchise. Ownership and control are key elements on the bargaining table with respect to that issue.

We have in the District of Columbia created a baseball commission whose chairperson is here. He is the chairperson pro tem of the council of the District of Columbia, and we don't usually do this, Senator, as you are well aware of our residency requirements, but in this case we determined that this was a metropolitanwide effort, and we have brought leadership from northern Virginia and from the surrounding Maryland counties into that Commission, and it in fact reflects a metropolitanwide effort to bring great baseball back to the District of Columbia.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Clarke follows:]

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

STATEMENT OF DAVID A. CLARKE

CHAIRMAN

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REGARDING S. 1596

OCTOBER 10, 1985

SENATOR WARNER, AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON "PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION", AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, I AM SUBMITTING THIS STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF S. 1596, WHICH TRANSFERS TITLE OF THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. MY STATEMENT INCLUDES SUPPORT FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE "MAP TO DESIGNATE TRANSFER OF STADIUM AND PARKING LOTS TO THE DISTRICT" WHICH HAS RESULTED FROM NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND WHICH IS CONTAINED IN SECTION 2 OF THE BILL.

THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1961 PURSUANT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM ACT OF 1957 (P. L. 85-300). THE ACT PROVIDED FOR THE STADIUM CONSTRUCTION TO BE FINANCED BY REVENUE BONDS ISSUED BY THE ARMORY BOARD. $19.8 MILLION IN REVENUES BONDS WERE ISSUED BY THE ARMORY BOARD AT AN INTEREST RATE OF 4.2 PERCENT TO FINANCE THE STADIUM CONSTRUCTION.

IT WAS PLANNED THAT THE REVENUE FROM RENTING THE STADIUM WOULD GENERATE ENOUGH RESOURCES TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ON THE BONDS WHICH WERE DUE AND PAYABLE ON DECEMBER 1, 1979. HOWEVER, THE STADIUM RECEIPTS WERE INSUFFICIENT TO COVER THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND THE DISTRICT ENDED UP PAYING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN INTEREST PAYMENTS AND PRINCIPAL TO RETIRE THE BONDS.

THE DISTRICT'S ASSUMPTION OF THE STADIUM'S DEBT WAS AN OUTGROWTH OF A 1977 PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED A WAY TO RESOLVE THE STADIUM FINANCING ISSUE. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDED THAT THE DISTRICT AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDING THE $19.9 MILLION PRINCIPAL ON THE STADIUM BONDS -- APPROXIMATELY $9.9 MILLION EACH -- AND THE DISTRICT WOULD ABSORB THE NEARLY 12.8 MILLION IT HAD PAID FOR INTEREST ON THE BONDS. IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1978 AND 1979 THE U.S. CONGRESS TOOK ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATION BY RETIRING THE STADIUM'S OUTSTANDING BONDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TASK FORCE. THE TOTAL OF 22.7 MILLION DOLLARS IN PAYMENTS BY THE DISTRICT REPRESENTS ROUGHLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE 36.2 TOTAL COST OF THE STADIUM.

THE TASK FORCE ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT TITLE TO THE STADIUM WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT. TODAY TITLE TO THE STADIUM IS HELD -- FREE AND CLEAR -- BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSFER OF THE TITLE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT WOULD ESSENTIALLY FULFILL THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE.

MOREOVER, THE MATTER OF OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF THE STADIUM IS MOST PROPERLY A LOCAL ISSUE, INASMUCH AS THERE IS NO FEDERAL INTEREST QUESTION INVOLVED.

IN ADDITION, SENATOR WARNER, I JOIN WITH YOU IN YOUR RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STADIUM TRANSFER IN THE DISTRICT'S QUEST FOR A BASEBALL FRANCHISE. STADIUM OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL ARE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BASEBALL COMMISSION'S QUEST TO RETURN BASEBALL TO OUR METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. UPON TRANSFER OF THE STADIUM, THE COMMISSION, WHOSE MEMBERSHIP AND SUPPORT IS METROPOLITAN-WIDE, AND PROSPECTIVE LOCAL BASEBALL TEAM OWNERS AS WELL, WILL BE IN A GREATLY ENHANCED NEGOTIATING POSITION WITH THE BASEBALL OWNERS ASSOCIATION WHEN THE ASSOCIATION NEXT ACTS UPON THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISE RELOCATION OR EXPANSION.

IN THE INTEREST OF BRINGING BASEBALL BACK TO THE NATION'S CAPITOL, AND FOR THE FINANCIAL HISTORY, HOME RULE AND OTHER REASONS OUTLINED IN MY STATEMENT, I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND THE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE TO ACT FAVORABLY ON S. 1597 AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

Senator WARNER. I think there is a strong implication that by virtue of representation from Virginia and Maryland, those States are supportive of this legislation.

Mr. CLARKE. We certainly hope so. Certainly by virtue of your strong leadership, it is very clear that the State of Virginia supports it.

Senator WARNER. Oh, no doubt about that. We are ready to come up here in large numbers from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. CLARKE. We are glad to have you.

Senator WARNER. Spending our money all the way along and back. [General laughter.]

Now we will hear from Frank Smith, chairman, D.C. Commission on Baseball.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK SMITH, JR., CHAIRMAN, D.C. COMMISSION ON BASEBALL

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Senator. I would like to join my colleagues from the District government, the Mayor and the Chairman of the Council, in expressing our appreciation to you for taking a special interest in this issue.

Now, we don't have Senators from the District of Columbia, and when matters like this come up we have to turn to our friends for help, and friends we have in this case, with you as the great Senator from the State of Virginia.

So I as the chairman of the Baseball Commission would also like to thank you. The Baseball Commission is metropolitanwide, as Chairman Clarke has just stated. It has members on it from the State of Virginia, Jack Harrity, who is the Fairfax County executive and a friend of yours, as well as others. Governor Robb is one of the honorary cochairs, along with Mayor Barry and the Chairman of the Council, and we also have Sue Mills, who was scheduled to testify here today.

I don't think she has made it yet. So she hopefully will submit something for the record. She is a county council member from Prince Georges County.

I have also submitted my material for the record, and I would like to join in just summarizing mine, too, and just say that we are in the final granting stages for a major league franchise for the District of Columbia, and therefore this measure is very important to us as we compete with other jurisdictions that are trying to obtain an expansion franchise.

The bill, S. 1596, if passed, would substantially improve the economic base of the metropolitan area. The presence of a franchise would boost tourism and generate over $40 million from hotels, restaurants, and allied industries. This will increase the District's tax revenue by approximately $2.4 million, and at least 750 new jobs would be generated at the stadium as well as other employment opportunities throughout the area.

The regional Metrorail and bus system would expand its ridership and gain more than $1.5 million in fares during the 81-game baseball home season, and recently the District of Columbia government authorized $13.7 million in bond financing to finance improvements at the stadium.

The transfer of RFK Stadium is an important step for us to gain the local authority necessary to obtain the franchise and to fulfill the dream of more than 10,000 area residents who have put up approximately $6 million in local banks, and I might just say a whopping amount of that comes from your great State of Virginia.

Senator WARNER. I wonder if I might suggest that you look at one word. You said this would be an important step, the transfer. Is it almost an essential step?

Mr. SMITH. It is a necessary step. As a matter of fact, I was going to say also that we received in the mail in the last few days on October 4, a letter from major league baseball——

Senator WARNER. Ueberroth.

Mr. SMITH. Instructing us as to how we should put together a delegation to go to New York on the 6th and 7th of November, and among those things that they highlighted was the stadium, whether or not it was in a State where you can play ball in it right now, who owned it, what kind of agreements were necessary, and things like that.

So, we have to get our house in order on that subject. Otherwise, I don't think we are going to be able to get what we want at that meeting.

Senator WARNER. That puts a pretty substantial burden on me, and I am willing to accept that, to try and guide this legislation through the Senate, hopefully successfully.

What you are saying, and the Mayor, I presume, joins, that time is of the essence.

Mr. SMITH. Absolutely.

Senator WARNER. With respect to the baseball franchise, you would say this transfer is almost an essential part of that application?

Mr. SMITH. Absolutely. The clock is ticking right now, Senator, and I would dare say that by the end of 1985, in the next 90 days, baseball is going to make a decision about a franchise, and if we aren't ready with a stadium to play ball in, I don't think we are going to be on the field, as they say, when the ball is thrown out.

So, it is essential, and we certainly appreciate your great effort in trying to help us do this.

Senator WARNER. Well, there may be other Members of the U.S. Senate who agree. I just happen to be in the Chair. But I assure you that there are many that share the views similar to my own and that of the Mayor and yourself and others. We are going to have to work hard. But the point is that sometimes the Senate takes its time about matters. It is a deliberative body, but in this instance you are urging the Senate to make its decision and make it swiftly because it is an integral part of this consideration.

Mr. SMITH. That's right, and we thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK SMITH, JR., CHAIRMAN, D.C. COMMISSION ON BASEBALL

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to address this subcommittee and request favorable action on S. 1596. As chairman of the District of Columbia Commission on Baseball, I firmly believe that transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, a local sports facility and entertainment center, to the District is crucial to our goal of securing a professional baseball franchise in the near future.

The final planning stages of major league baseball for expansion are imminent and it is in the best interest of the regional community for the Senate to join the House of Representatives in the measure that would grant title to the stadium in the District. Local ownership of the stadium is a prime criterion to be considered by baseball owners in making a franchise decision.

S. 1596, if passed, would substantially improve the economic base of the metropolitan area. The presence of a franchise will boost tourism and generate over $40 million for local hotels, restaurants, and allied industires. This will increase the District's tax revenue by $2.4 million. At least 750 new jobs will be created at the stadium as well as other employment opportunities throughout the area. The regional metro rail and bus system will expand its ridership and gain $1.5 million in fares during the 81 game baseball season. Recently, the District of Columbia government demonstrated its commitment to this great venture by authorizing $13.7 million in bond financing for capital improvements at the stadium.

Transfer of R.F.K. stadium is an important step for us to gain the local authority necessary to obtain a franchise and fulfill the dreams of thousands of regional supporters who pledge nearly $6 million in bank deposits since our campaign began in April of this year.

There is also an overriding human aspect to why a franchise is so important to the District. As the Nation's Capitol, Washington, DC deserves a team. We have established a winning tradition by the outstanding record of the Hoyas and Redskins and baseball will add to the prestige of Washington as a first class city.

The commission has published a booklet that compares Washington, DC to six other cities that are also seeking a franchise. This document clearly established Washington, DC as an important economic market, the largest available population center, and the seventh largest television market in the Nation. I would like to submit it for the record today.[1] The commission has made great strides since its inception last year and will continue to fulfill its mandate to secure a baseball franchise for the metropolitan area.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your faith in our campaign by intorducing S. 1596 and holding this hearing today.

Mayor **Barry**. Mr. Chairman, may I also say that our task is made easier in the Senate because the House has already passed this legislation, and it is a matter of the Senate moving forward. As I said, since this is supported by the Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior, we assume that the President would sign it as soon as it is passed.

Senator **Warner**. I think the President is going to be favorably disposed. I intend to talk to him about this and perhaps get a little message from the President. You know, he had a long association with baseball. He announced many games in his past career, and I think he would kind of like to be there to throw the first ball out.

Mayor **Barry**. You had indicated that to us. He has indicated already that he would like to be there to throw out the first ball.

Senator **Warner**. All right. I thank you.

One thing, and I direct this to any member of the panel that might wish to answer. What are the present annual operating costs of the stadium under your contracts?

Mayor **Barry**. Mr. Chairman, let me introduce Jim Dalrymple, who is our general manager, and also wears a dual hat of also being Chair of the Armory Board, a three-person board which now manages the stadium and the armory. Jim Dalrymple is our general manager, and he is doing an outstanding job of managing the stadium and making improvements now for the Redskins and for other events that are there. Jim, could you briefly do that?

Mr. **Dalrymple**. Yes. Mr. Chairman, right now the operating budget is—our income is $4,627,000, with an operating expense of $3,361,000, so with depreciation right now the stadium operates within the past couple of years at approximately $950,000 to $1 million a year operating profit.

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[1] The document "Washington, D.C., A Major League City" was retained in subcommittee files.

Senator **Warner**. All right. We have covered the question of the stadium needing renovation, modernization to accommodate the baseball, and I think we have adequate information in the record on that point, do we not, counsel, and under the proposal, the District would be responsible for financing of these improvements?

Mayor **Barry**. Yes.

Senator **Warner**. Had you finished? We will take your statement for the record.

Mr. **Dalrymple**. No; I am just here as a resource. And if there are any other questions, I would be glad to answer them.

Senator **Warner**. I would also like to state for the record that I am a director of the Washington Redskins. It is more or less an honorary position, unpaid. I do not have a voice in the management. My voice isn't strong enough against Mr. Cooke's.

[General laughter.]

Senator **Warner**. My friend, Mr. Cooke, I should say, but I just mention that for the record only because I see no conflict of interest in my participation in this hearing and this legislation, and I have carefully examined that.

Now, our last question, gentlemen. It is the Chair's present thinking that we will take Mr. Fauntroy's bill and ask the Senate to act on it, thereby expediting the process by which this legislation would reach the White House.

On the other hand, after consideration, do you know of any amendment that should be put into the bill of the House of Representatives? Well, we have a week within which to consider that. There just might be something——

Mayor **Barry**. Mr. Chairman, at the present time, we don't know of any. We had supported the House bill, but if we've got a week, we will just look at it, but we certainly would not want to complicate this in terms of having to go to conference if there is a difference.

Senator **Warner**. I thank you, Mr. Mayor. We will adjourn this panel, and we will pick up with the Bethune Home, and then return to this.

Mayor **Barry**. Thank you, Senator. Thank you again for your support.

Senator **Warner**. The Chair has just been informed that the majority leader has indicated that unless modified, there will be a live quorum at 10:30 requiring the appearance of all Senators on the floor, and immediately following the quorum, there will be a vote on cloture, House Joint Resolution 372.

I mention that because it is notice to me that I have to depart, and therefore I am anxious to receive the testimony on various pieces of our legislative agenda this morning just as expeditiously as we can.

Now, Dr. Height, you and your executive director have covered, I think, the essential parts very carefully. I would like to have the testimony in full of your colleagues here in support, and perhaps each of them could summarize briefly their testimony.

STATEMENT OF ROBERTA C. ANSCHUETZ, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. **Anschuetz**. I am Roberta Anschuetz representing the National Council of Women of the United States. That council is an organization which was founded here in Washington in 1888 by Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, and all of our great women of that particular period.

It was also founded internationally at the same time. We are an organization of organizations. We are very low key. We encourage volunteerism and cooperation between women. The National Council of Negro Women is one of our member organizations. This is all in my written documentation.

Senator **Warner** Which will be made part of the record.

Ms. **Anschuetz**. What I would like to say is that the history of women's voluntary action is not really very well chronicled. This is particularly true of black women's history, and in this case, Mary McLeod Bethune Council House is the sole institution which does document and indicate the great efforts of the voluntary action of Negro women through the period of 1865 to the present time.

I don't think very many people, even black women, know this history. It documents the record of relief work and work toward women's rights of suffrage, of child welfare, of temperance, and penal reform.

It is important not only to American white women, too, as well as to international women, and when our 100th anniversary celebration with our 88 international members of the Council of Women arrive in Washington, the Council House will be an important source and symbol of the cooperative action of both American women, white and black, and women internationally.

And for us, we have a sincere belief that the Council House is an essential part of this cooperation. We thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Anschuetz follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE U.S.

October 10, 1985

On behalf of the National Council of Women of the United States, I wish to urge the passage of the Senate Bill Number 1116. The National Council of Women is an organization established in 1888. It consists of approximately thirty women's organizations and is affiliated with the International Council of Women which has councils in eighty-five countries. One of our members is the National Council of Negro Women.

The Mary McLeod Bethune Council House is the sole institution in this country which is devoted to the documentation and interpretation of the role of black women in American history. Mary McLeod Bethune, educator and social worker, is an inspiration and a symbol to all women, but especially to black women in the U.S.

The Council House is important because of the records which it maintains of those who are vital to the history of women in the United States. We at the National Council of Women are particularly appreciative of the way in which it promotes the unity of all women by documenting the cooperative efforts of women's organizations throughout the twentieth century.

It is our sincere belief that Bethune Council House is an important link for implementing and increasing the cooperation and joint efforts of American women.

Respectfully submitted,

Roberta C. Anschuetz
Vice-President
National Council of Women of the U.S.

Senator **Warner**. Thank you very much.

Any other witnesses?

Mr. Jenkins.

STATEMENT OF TIMOTHY JENKINS, LOGAN CIRCLE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Jenkins**. I am Timothy Jenkins, and I am a member of the board of directors for the museum and archives, and also a member of the Logan Circle Citizens Association, the neighborhood in which the archives and museum are located, and I am a charter member of the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle, and in all three of those capacities I am happy to join in this testimony before you, Senator Warner, in urging expeditious appreciation of this legislation.

I think this presents a unique opportunity for the country to recognize the particular contribution of black women and to interpret that contribution in a way that doesn't occur in any other museum or archive in the United States by virtue of the fact that they have both a living tradition through concerts and lectures as well as a written tradition with books and documents that they have compiled.

They offer a rich way in which youngsters both on the national level and also in our neighborhood can become informed on the contribution of black women. The Logan Circle Citizens Association is particularly concerned to develop our neighborhood and its history and tradition so that people will understand that that area represents one of the major cultural contributions to the city of Washington and the metropolitan, as well as, national area.

The museum and the archives represents a particularly strong asterisk in the history of black experience in this city. As a member of the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle, I have frequently urged Members of the Congress to give special priority to representing and making sure that people know that our party represents and understands the needs of all people.

I think it is particularly important that this type of legislation have the strong support of the Republican majority in the Senate so that this message is understood by blacks as well as whites, and I think that the contribution that can be made to our country and internationally can only be done if the proper resources are there to do interpretation and not just, as the executive director said, offer a physical monument to this great woman.

Senator **Warner**. Any other testimony?

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT ZANGRANDO, UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Dr. **Zangrando**. I'll speak quickly.

As a professor of history from the hinterland, I have a certain unique role in this panel in that I am an everyday working historian, and I simply want to reaffirm—I am Dr. Zangrando from the University of Akron. You have my written statement for the record.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Zangrando follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
DR. ROBERT ZANGRANDO
SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

IN SUPPORT OF

S. 1116

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1985
ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DESIGNATE
THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE
IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
AS A
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

OCTOBER 10, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the Sub-committee, I am pleased today to have this opportunity to offer testimony in support of the Bethune Museum and Archives.

My perspective on the matter is derived from a rather practical, everyday standpoint: namely, the ongoing needs of a working university teacher and professional historian for the raw, essential information that makes possible what I do in the classroom and what I do in the field of writing and publication.

I can report without fear of contradiction that my two areas of special interest in American History--that is, Women's History and Black History--are poised at the brink of some extraordinary breakthroughs. Both fields, Black and Women's Histories, have benefited enormously from advances made within the past fifteen years in scholarly research and in classroom instruction at both the secondary-school and the college levels. Basic documents (of the very sort, I might add, that are presently available at the Bethune Museum and Archives) have made it possible for this generation of Americans to formulate a new and exciting picture of America's heritage, precisely because that picture has been enriched by materials--letters, diaries, organizational records, physical objects, and the like--hitherto unavailable or overlooked, simply because they referred to women and minorities, two major categories within the American community that seldom in years past received serious attention from either scholars or the general public.

The question before us now is whether or not we shall move forward in pursuit of that larger and richer and more valid picture of America, or whether we shall be shortsighted and assume that what we have begun is sufficient to meet the needs of future generations of students and citizens. In my professional judgment, we have not yet done enough. How could we have, after generations of having ignored and undervalued so full and varied a part of our own national story? So, we have just begun and must push on, and that is exactly why the documents and resources and services that are available through the Bethune Museum and Archives are worthy of our formal support.

We run, of course, a great risk in not acting promptly enough to correct our past failings. In today's fast-paced world, information and documents multiply at an incredible rate. The point is that we may lose sight of those we have already identified, we may lose touch with what we already know, we may fail utterly to retain, preserve, and make available the documents (such as those at the Bethune Archives) unless we accord them the priority they deserve and the immediate attention they merit. Left unattended, inadequately processed and organized for productive use, they might then just as well be lost, for neither scholars nor students, neither the average citizen nor the hardworking public official can utilize historical documents that suffer from neglect and the ravages of decay that such neglect imparts.

Let me shift for a moment to a more positive note, by way of contrast; and let me share some direct, working experiences that I have had in using materials at the Bethune Archives and Museum. For several years I have been preparing a biography of Walter F. White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a contemporary of Mary McLeod Bethune, like her a native southerner who came northward to work for the cause of national, interracial justice. While working on this biography, and perhaps because of it, I was also asked in 1983 to join with my wife, Professor Joanna Schneider Zangrando of Skidmore College, in the preparation of a book chapter and several public ceremonies honoring the Centennial of Eleanor Roosevelt and her commitment to black and women's rights. As you can well imagine, I found it impossible to do the research for either project--the Walter White biography or the Eleanor Roosevelt Centennial pieces--without coming to 1318 Vermont Avenue for extensive investigations in the Bethune Papers and those of her National Council of Negro Women. Here was a fertile resource that pointed the way clearly and conclusively to Bethune's important role in the politics and social service of the Depression Decade, to her close friendship with Eleanor Roosevelt before, during, and after the New Deal years, to her participation as a consultant to the American delegation at the founding conference of the United Nations Organization in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, to mention but a few. How vastly different would have been my understanding of history, of the contours of the American experience, had I known about Bethune in my undergraduate and graduate-school student days; how different my own teaching would have been had I been able to deal amply with such figures as Bethune in my early years as a college faculty member; and now how surely different, how much fuller will be the experiences of my students (present and future) and the impressions and facts that I can hereafter convey through my publications, because of those essential weeks that my wife and I spent in research at the Bethune Museum and Archives.

Information, education, understanding, after all, proceed at their own dynamic pace: to know more, even a little more, opens up all sorts of possibilities not previously imagined. That is the great legacy that the Bethune Archives offers to everyone of us who does research there and then shares the findings with students and the general public alike. We have properly preserved and guarded such documentation in our great and nationally renown repositiories, such as the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and the Presidential Libraries. Here, in the case of the Bethune Archives, we have another essential occasion for preserving, organizing, and systematically sharing primary documents with our citizens. I think we must not default on that opportunity, especially since in the case of black and women's studies we have already been so delinquent in years past and now have so much more to achieve.

One final word, if I may. There can be no separation of our past from our awareness of the future and our plans--private and public--for that future. Our heritage, as represented by such installations as the Bethune Museum and Archives, is our chief reservoir of knowledge, if we are perceptive enough to grasp that reality. It is the firm basis on which to reassert our sense of self, individually and collectively, our base for current judgments and later prospects, our surest foundation for providing a working legacy to the citizens of a free society who come after us in the imminent twenty-first century. For them and for ourselves, we exercise a choice: to treat these Archives as a hostage to our short-sightedness or as a treasure to our understanding.

Senator WARNER. Thank you very much for the courtesy.
Anybody else?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. HALEY, PRESIDENT, PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION LAW FIRM

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I am George W. Haley. I am certainly very supportive of this Senate bill 1116, and throughout my career in private and some public office, I have certainly admired Mary McLeod Bethune and all that is represented here. Certainly there is no doubt in my mind that this legislation should be supported, and my testimony is here for the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Haley follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
MR. GEORGE W. HALEY
SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

IN SUPPORT OF

S. 1116

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1985
ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DESIGNATE
THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE
IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
AS A
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

OCTOBER 10, 1985

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members and guests, I am extremely pleased to have the opportunity to appear before this body to urge the passage of S.1116, a bill to provide continuing Congressional support for the maintenance and interpretation of the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site. Through-out my career both as a lawyer in private practice and as a public official, I have admired the example set by Mary McLeod Bethune. I have served in city, state, and federal government. As Republican State Senator of Kansas, General Counsel for the United States Information Service and Chief Counsel for Urban Mass Transit Administration, I found encouragement and high inspiration in the life and achievements of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. In view of her extensive achievements and her distinguished service to people of all races, it is fitting that Congress has designated "Council House", the location from which Mrs. Bethune accomplished her most distinguished work, as a national historic site. It is equally fitting that Congressional funds be allocated to further the work of the Mary McLeod Bethune National Historic Site, an institution founded by Mrs. Bethune to carry on her legacy of hope and self-improvement through education.

Council House National Historic Site is important not only because it houses manuscripts and artifacts of importance, but also because the building's history celebrates the struggle of Afro-Americans to achieve first-class citizenship. Reviewing the record of historic conferences, meetings and strategy sessions which occurred at this site, we see history unfolding. Council House National Historic Site is no less important to what it means to be an American than Mount Vernon, Val Kill, or Monticello.

In my many years of service in government, I have been deeply moved by the role and importance of history as a motivating force in uplifting and defining the self-worth of people. For this reason in the public's interest, I have lent my full support to projects which reiterate our collective American heritage. For years, I saw my brother Alex toil to recreate the family history, which resulted in Roots, a book which has enriched our our understanding of the black experience in America. With great pride, I announce that our family home in Henning, Tenessee has been designated an historic landmark. In providing support for the preservation and interpretation of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site, Congress recognizes the importance of protecting the heritage of its constituents of all races, thereby assuring all Americans of a more complete knowledge of this country's origins and the achievements of its people.

Through its diverse programs including exhibitions, lecture and concert series, educational publications as well as research and reference services the Bethune Museum and Archives provides Americans with information and experiences unavailable from other sources. The institution's extensive archival collections are a gold mine of historical data for the scholar of American history. Finally, through its educational publications the institution reaches outward to shape the understanding of the inquiring minds of America's youth.

It is incumbent upon this body to see to it that the great heritage of all Americans is preserved. The modest sum requested for the interpretation of the Bethune Council House National Historic Site is an important way to see that the work of this institution goes on. Thousands of Americans across the U.S. urge your support of this legislation. I add my voice to their request.

Senator WARNER. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL R. GAMMON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. GAMMON. Mr. Chairman, my name is Samuel R. Gammon. I am the executive director of the American Historical Association. I have a brief statement for the record. I would like to insert it. I just want to say very briefly that the Bethune Museum and Archive is quite unique. It is the only archive on the history of black women's activities over the last century and a half.

Senator WARNER. In the United States of America?

Mr. GAMMON. In the United States of America. In the last two generations, very important new fields of history have been developed—the history of the common man and woman's social history, the history of black Afro-American history, and the history of women.

The Bethune Museum and Archives is at the center of all three of these important fields, and doing a very important job.

I would also like to leave with the committee some copies of our latest pamphlet [1] summarizing the current state of knowledge on Afro-America history which alludes to the work of Mrs. Bethune. We strongly support S. 1116.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gammon follows:]

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[1] The pamphlet "Teaching Afro-American History" was retained in subcommittee files.

American Historical Association

400 A STREET S.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003 | 202-544-2422

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL R. GAMMON

Executive Director, American Historical Association
before the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Thursday October 10, 1985
Room 366 DSOB 10:00 a.m.

My name is Samuel R. Gammon. I am a retired Ambassador and presently Executive Director of the American Historical Association. The Association is the oldest and largest historical organization in the United States, founded in 1884 and chartered by congress in 1889. Our nearly 13,000 members are to be found in every college and university history department, in many secondary schools and in historical research organizations in the federal, state and local governments and in private industry.

The American Historical Association would like to register its strong support for S.1116, which would provide funding from the National Park Service for the maintenance and interpretation activities conducted at the Bethune Museum and Archives National Historic Site in Washington, DC.

The past two generations have seen the development of important new fields in historical research and teaching. Among these fields are the study of social history, the life and circumstances of the common man and woman in society in the past, the study of women's history, and the study of the rich and previously neglected history of Black Americans. The Mary McLeod Bethune Museum and the important archives that have been added to it are at a central point in all three of these fields and deserve support and encouragement.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to distribute a publication of the American Historical Association that came off the press only a week or two ago. It is a summation of a major research conference on the teaching and study of Afro-American history, which was held at Purdue University under the auspices of our Association and the university in October 1983. The conference was funded chiefly by the Lilly Endowment and assisted by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In this 67-page booklet is contained a concise summary of the history of our Black citizens since 1619. I invite your attention to page 41 on which the key role of Mary McLeod Bethune during the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt is outlined.

The Bethune Museum and Archives was designated very recently as a national historic site. The major archive of black history which has been added to the house of Mary McLeod Bethune makes it an unusual historic site. Indeed, it is the only archive on black women's history. Not only is it a museum commemorating the life and work of a great, historic American, it is a research center and resource for the study of her precursors and successors in the historic movement which brought Black Americans from slavery to full participation in our national life. The record of the efforts of the black community itself through the centuries of that movement has been too little recognized and studied by earlier generations of scholars. The facility which now exists in the Bethune Museum and Archives is making an important contribution to the proper recognition of its long march. It is for that reason that the American Historical Association supports Senate Bill 1116 and urges your favorable action on it.

Dr. **Height**. Mr. Chairman, I just want to take a moment to say to you that it is a great source of encouragement and strength to us to know the sincerity of the leadership you have given to this issue, and I have to say that because it is not just for today, not just for this legislation, but for the last two decades we have felt your support. We believe that given the opportunity, the work we have done in the past and what we will do in the future will prove worthy of that support. We want to thank you for it.

Senator **Warner**. You are most gracious, and I appreciate it, and I thank each of you for taking of your valuable time to come and make a contribution on behalf of this very distinguished repository of history.

I thank the executive director. I believe that her testimony covered the question that we will be working with with the park representatives; namely, that 96 Stat 1616, Public Law 97-329 of October 15, 1982, had a provision in it, and I quote:

> The funds shall be to restore the historic site, including the making of preservation-related capital improvements and repairs, but not including other routine operations.

And the question of the use of these funds for salaries has got to be addressed by this committee in the context of any future action this committee may take with respect to an authorization bill.

Thank you, Dr. Height and members of the panel.

We will now hear from the administration on this issue. We will have Mr. Parsons, Associate Regional Director of the National Capital Parks, and David Wright, Associate Director of the National Park Service.

Thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesy in waiting. I am informed by my able counsel who is here that Mr. Wright is directing his testimony first to the Bethune Home, and we will take it in that order. Mr. Wright.

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. WRIGHT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. **Wright**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My name is David Wright, Associate Director of the National Park Service.

Senator **Warner**. I'm going to interrupt a minute. I want to ask the clerk if we can open the curtains now that the television lights have disappeared, so that we can have a little light on the subject. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Wright**. Mr. Chairman, we recommend against the enactment of S. 1116. The Mary McLeod Bethune Council House located at 1318 Lamont Avenue, NW., was the residence of the renowned educator Mary McLeod Bethune from 1943 until her death in 1955. The property is owned and operated by the National Council of Negro Women. The act of October 15, 1982, designated this residence as a national historic site.

Section 3 of the act authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with the National Council of Negro Women. Under such agreements, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to mark, restore, interpret, operate, and maintain the historic site and financial assistance to mark, interpret, and restore the historic site, including preservation-related capital improvements and repairs but not including other routine operations.

The 1982 act authorized the appropriation of $100,000 for financial assistance under section 3. It also authorized the appropriation of an additional $100,000 for grants for the purposes of this act to be matched by an equal amount of funds or services. In fiscal year 1984, the entire $200,000 authorized was appropriated and granted to the National Council of Negro Women.

These funds were made available under a grant agreement which we negotiated with the council dated November 17, 1982. Of the $200,000 granted to the council, $100,000 was matched in cash by the council.

In fiscal year 1985, Congress appropriated an additional $98,000 which has been granted to the council. The National Park Service did not request any funds in its budget for this purpose in fiscal year 1985, and no funds are requested for 1986.

S. 1116 would amend the 1982 legislation in two respects. First, it changes the reference to the National Council of Negro Women in the act to refer instead to the Bethune Museum and Archives. This merely reflects action which has been taken by the council-designated subsidiary, the Bethune Museum and Archives, as the entity that operates the national historic site.

Second, S. 1116 would authorize appropriations of $200,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 1986 until fiscal year 1991 to assist in carrying out the purposes of this act. In addition, the bill would authorize grants totaling $500,000 to be matched by an equal amount of funds or services contributed by the museum.

Mr. Chairman, as we understand the language of the 1982 act, the funds authorized were to be used to assist in marking, interpreting, and restoring the site. Section 3 of the act clearly authorizes two kinds of assistance, technical assistance which may include assistance for operation and maintenance, and financial assistance, which is only for the marking, interpreting, and restoration of the site.

No funds were authorized for grants to the council for operation and maintenance. Section 3 is specific in its prohibition in this regard. It states that financial assistance does not include other routine operations.

Mr. Chairman, most of the $298,000 previously granted to the council was spent for staff salaries. The council has indicated that most of any future grants would also be spent on salaries. We believe the grants for salaries is inconsistent with the 1982 act and the intent of Congress in designating this property as a national historic site.

This concludes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you might have, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wright follows:]

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. WRIGHT ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER, AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING S.J. RES. 187, DESIGNATING THE RED HILL PATRICK HENRY NATIONAL MEMORIAL, AND S. 1116, AMENDING THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1982, TO AUTHORIZE THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

OCTOBER 10, 1985

S.J. RES. 187--RED HILL PATRICK HENRY NATIONAL MEMORIAL

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND AGAINST THE ENACTMENT OF THIS JOINT RESOLUTION.

S.J. RES. 187 WOULD DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS RED HILL IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, AS A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO PATRICK HENRY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE RED HILL PATRICK HENRY NATIONAL MEMORIAL. THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WOULD BE DIRECTED TO TAKE ACTION TO ASSURE THAT THE MEMORIAL IS ANNOUNCED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER AND THAT OFFICIAL LISTS ARE AMENDED TO REFLECT THIS MEMORIAL WITH OTHERS ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS. THE SECRETARY WOULD ALSO BE DIRECTED TO PLACE AN INSCRIBED PLAQUE AT PATRICK HENRY'S GRAVESITE ON OR BEFORE JUNE 6, 1986, THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH.

PATRICK HENRY, THE AMERICAN PATRIOT, STATESMAN, AND ORATOR, LIVED FROM 1736 TO 1799. THERE ARE THREE NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH PATRICK HENRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND DESIGNATED AS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS. THESE ARE: (1) ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN RICHMOND, WHERE PATRICK HENRY DELIVERED HIS "LIBERTY OR DEATH" SPEECH; (2) THE HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WHERE HE PLEADED THE

LEGAL CASE THAT FIRST BROUGHT HIM RENOWN; AND (3) SCOTCHTOWN, THE HOUSE WHICH WAS HIS HOME FROM 1771 TO 1777, THE YEARS OF HIS INFLUENTIAL LEADERSHIP IN THE EVENTS THAT LED TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IN OUR VIEW, ANY ONE OF THESE THREE WELL-PRESERVED SITES WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR DESIGNATION AS THE NATION'S MEMORIAL TO PATRICK HENRY. EACH HAS BEEN FOUND TO MEET CRITERIA OF AUTHENTICITY THAT WE REQUIRE FOR A DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. RED HILL, HIS HOME FROM 1796 TO HIS DEATH IN 1799, HOWEVER, DOES NOT MEET THESE CRITERIA. OF THE BUILDINGS AT RED HILL THAT STOOD AT THE TIME OF HIS RESIDENCE THERE, ONLY HIS LAW OFFICE SURVIVES; AND THE LAW OFFICE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY ALTERED AND MOVED FROM ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION. OTHER RED HILL BUILDINGS ARE NOT AUTHENTIC HISTORIC STRUCTURES.

WE BELIEVE IT WOULD BE INAPPROPRIATE TO CONFER NATIONAL DESIGNATION ON A SITE THAT CAN NOT MEET STANDARDS OF HISTORICAL INTEGRITY. WE THEREFORE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT S.J. RES. 187 NOT BE ENACTED.

S. 1116--MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AMENDMENT

WE RECOMMEND AGAINST THE ENACTMENT OF S. 1116.

THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE, LOCATED AT 1318 VERMONT AVENUE, NORTHWEST, WAS THE RESIDENCE OF THE RENOWNED EDUCATOR MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE FROM 1943 UNTIL HER DEATH IN 1955. THE PROPERTY IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN.

THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1982, DESIGNATED THIS RESIDENCE AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. SECTION 3 OF THE ACT AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN. UNDER SUCH AGREEMENTS THE SECRETARY MAY PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MARK, RESTORE, INTERPRET, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE HISTORIC SITE, AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MARK, INTERPRET, AND RESTORE THE HISTORIC SITE (INCLUDING PRESERVATION-RELATED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS BUT NOT INCLUDING OTHER ROUTINE OPERATIONS). THE 1982 ACT AUTHORIZED THE APPROPRIATION OF $100,000 FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SECTION 3. IT ALSO AUTHORIZED THE APPROPRIATION OF AN ADDITIONAL $100,000 FOR GRANTS "FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT" TO BE MATCHED BY AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF FUNDS OR SERVICES.

IN FISCAL YEAR 1984, THE ENTIRE $200,000 AUTHORIZED WAS APPROPRIATED AND GRANTED TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN. THESE FUNDS WERE MADE AVAILABLE UNDER A GRANT AGREEMENT WHICH WE NEGOTIATED WITH THE COUNCIL, DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1982. OF THE $200,000 GRANTED TO THE COUNCIL, $100,000 WAS MATCHED IN CASH BY THE COUNCIL.

IN FISCAL 1985, CONGRESS APPROPRIATED AN ADDITIONAL $98,000, WHICH HAS BEEN GRANTED TO THE COUNCIL. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DID NOT REQUEST ANY FUNDS IN ITS BUDGET FOR THIS PURPOSE IN FISCAL 1985, AND NO FUNDS ARE REQUESTED IN FISCAL YEAR 1986.

S. 1116 WOULD AMEND THE 1982 LEGISLATION IN TWO RESPECTS: FIRST, IT CHANGES REFERENCES TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN IN THE ACT TO REFER INSTEAD TO THE BETHUNE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES. THIS MERELY REFLECTS ACTION WHICH HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL TO DESIGNATE ITS SUBSIDIARY, THE BETHUNE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES, AS THE ENTITY THAT OPERATES THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

SECOND, S. 1116 WOULD AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS OF $200,000 PER YEAR BEGINNING IN FISCAL YEAR 1986 UNTIL FISCAL YEAR 1991 "TO ASSIST IN CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT." IN ADDITION, THE BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE GRANTS TOTALLING $500,000 TO BE MATCHED BY AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF FUNDS OR SERVICES CONTRIBUTED BY THE MUSEUM.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS WE UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE OF THE 1982 ACT, THE FUNDS AUTHORIZED WERE TO BE USED TO ASSIST IN MARKING, INTERPRETING, AND RESTORING THE SITE. SECTION 3 OF THE ACT CLEARLY AUTHORIZES TWO KINDS OF ASSISTANCE: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, WHICH MAY INCLUDE ASSISTANCE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE; AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, WHICH IS ONLY FOR MARKING, INTERPRETING, AND RESTORATION OF THE SITE. NO FUNDS WERE AUTHORIZED FOR GRANTS TO THE COUNCIL FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE. SECTION 3 IS SPECIFIC IN ITS PROHIBITION IN THIS REGARD. IT STATES THAT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DOES NOT INCLUDE "OTHER ROUTINE OPERATIONS".

MR. CHAIRMAN, MOST OF THE $298,000 PREVIOUSLY GRANTED TO THE COUNCIL WAS SPENT FOR STAFF SALARIES. THE COUNCIL HAS INDICATED THAT MOST OF ANY FUTURE GRANTS WOULD ALSO BE SPENT ON SALARIES. WE BELIEVE GRANTS FOR SALARIES IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE 1982 ACT AND THE INTENT OF CONGRESS IN DESIGNATING THIS PROPERTY AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

THIS CONCLUDES MY PREPARED STATEMENT. I WOULD BE PLEASED TO RESPOND TO ANY QUESTIONS YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE MAY HAVE.

Senator WARNER. Now, we have got to be very careful in addressing the issue that you have raised. What is the basis for the Department's objection?

Mr. WRIGHT. Our problem is a technical one, Mr. Chairman. The law prohibits grant funds for routine operations, and yet most of the funds that have been granted thus far have been spent for salaries. As the agency that is responsible for administering the grants, we are concerned that questions might be raised as to whether we are properly administering these funds.

If Congress wishes to authorize grants for operations here at Mary McLeod Bethune national historic site, we just suggest that the law be clarified.

Senator WARNER. How could we do this?

Mr. WRIGHT. Well, the simplest way would be to strike the phrase in section 3 of the 1982 law that prohibits financial assistance for routine operations. It would also help if future authorizations such as S. 1116 would clearly indicate that the funds could be used for operations.

We understand that the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation recently adopted this approach in approving a bill similar to S. 1116.

Senator WARNER. You manage a great many properties throughout the United States of America, and I presume you are concerned about setting a precedent here. Let me rephrase that. Allowing a precedent to be set. Why does the Department see a problem in funding for the salaries?

Mr. WRIGHT. It is primarily a matter of definition. The law authorizes funding for interpretation but not for routine operations. There is just no clear distinction between the two functions, and we believe that if Congress wishes to continue financial assistance to the council and the museum, then this distinction should be cleared up. It is a minor point, but it is a technical one, and we admit that if we were to continue our excellent relationship with the council and museum, we really think clarifications on the routine funding would be helpful.

Senator WARNER.

Why didn't the Department request appropriations for the council museum in fiscal year 1985 and 1986?

Mr. WRIGHT. The law as written only authorizes appropriations of $200,000, and all that was appropriated in 1984. There was no authorization for us to seek appropriations for fiscal year 1985 and 1986.

Senator WARNER. I see. I will permit you to testify momentarily. Let me make sure that I have completed the record on behalf of the administration.

We are trying to discuss here with counsel whether or not there is a precedent for the Department to request funds for operating comparable historical sites and the use of those funds for salaries when you do not operate the facility itself.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am not aware of any, sir, but I could be mistaken on that.

Senator WARNER. I wonder if you would research that, because we are concerned about establishing a precedent here by which the Federal Government is providing funding in a situation where the particular historical site is not operated administratively by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. WRIGHT. We will get that information and provide it for the record, sir.

[The information follows:]

NPS ASSISTANCE TO AFFILIATED AREAS

The National Park Service provides the following assistance to affiliated areas:

American Memorial Park - Annual financial support and FTE's provided.

Benjamin Franklin NMem - No financial support; technical assistance provided, as requested.

Boston African American NHS - Annual financial support and FTE's are provided.

Chicago Portage NHS - No financial support; technical assistance provided, as requested.

Chimney Rock NHS - No financial support; technical assistance provided, as requested.

David Berger NMem - No financial support; technical assistance provided, as requested.

Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve - Annual financial support and FTE's provided.

Father Marquette NMem - Technical support, as requested; development funds have been provided to site in prior years.

Gloria Dei Church NHS - Annual financial support to maintain church grounds.

Green Springs Historic District - No financial support provided; technical assistance, as requested.

Historic Camden - Financial support provided on an "as needed" basis; funding was made available in fiscal 1985, but no funding support is currently planned for fiscal 1986.

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve - Funds appropriated annually under the Operation of the National Park System account.

Ice Age NST - Funds provided for Advisory Commission meeting; technical assistance, as requested.

Iditarod NHT - No financial support provided; in 1981, NPS assisted in identifying National Register sites on trail.

International Peace Garden - No financial support provided; cooperative planning and assitance, as requested.

Jamestown NHS - Technical assistance provided, as requested; Remainder of site is included in Colonial NHP.

Lewis and Clark NHT - Funds provided for Advisory Commission meeting; technical assistance, as requested.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS - Funds were added by Congress in 1984 and 1985 under the Operation of the National Park System account.

McLoughlin House NHS - Technical assistance, as requested; shipping cost provided for site brochures printed at Harpers Ferry Center.

Mormon Pioneer NHT - Funds for Advisory Commission meeting provided; coordination and planning expertise, as requested.

North Country NST - Funds provided for Advisory Commission meeting; technical assistance, as requested.

Old Post Office Tower - NPS provides FTE's for operation; funding is provided to NPS by GSA.

Oregon NHT - Annual financial support is provided.

Overmountain Victory NHT - No financial support provided; technical assistance, as requested.

Pennsylvania Avenue NHS - Annual financial support is provided.

Pinelands National Preserve - Funding for land acquisition was appropriated in prior years.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park - Funds appropriated annually under the Operation of the National Park System account.

Saint Paul's Church NHS - Annual financial support provided.

Touro Synagogue NHS - Financial support provided on an ad hoc basis; technical assistance, as requested; provide shipping cost for site brochures printed at Harpers Ferry Center.

Senator WARNER. Thank you very much. You might wish to remain. It is my understanding that the executive director might wish to address further testimony to the committee. That is purely your option.

Dr. COLLIER-THOMAS. I simply wanted to address perhaps one or two of the questions that you raised. First of all, we have done research in the Park Service's records on the budget and they did pay the operating costs of many other facilities. The Park Service does not have a clearcut definition of what it means by routine operations, and it seems it is a very muddled definition when you begin to look at the house museums, and we have looked at each and every 1 of the almost 214 which they fund and what they do there.

Second, the Park Service in a letter at the beginning of the first grant accepted the Bethune Council House's definition of how the funds should be used in terms of interpretive activities which now include what they call routine functions, and we submit documents and a letter from the Park Service accepting that definition.

So, if they accepted that definition for the use of funds in the application grant, we do not understand the question at this particular point in time, and we submit these documents.

[The letters follow:]

The National Council of Negro Women
THE MARY McLEOD BETHUNE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: [illegible]

Founder: Mary McLeod Bethune
President: Dorothy I. Height

October 28, 1983

Mr. Robert Stanton
Deputy Regional Director, National Capital Region
U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Stanton:

First, let me thank you and Ms. Sharon Wheatlaster for your much needed, much appreciated assistance and continued guidance to the Bethune Museum and its staff. Speaking for the staff and the Board of Directors, we consider your sensitivity for our purpose and goals a valuable asset to the Museum, and more importantly an asset to the publics which we all serve.

Attached is a revised budget and grant application; this revision is a result of a meeting with Ms. Wheatlaster, the Museum's N.P.S. "program officer," and review and meeting with the authors of the Public Law 97-329.

I have taken the liberty of explaining in the following paragraphs our rationale for revising our budget and programs to both meet the purpose and intent of PL 97-329.

Legislative Intent and Purpose

The following legal reasoning has been quoted or paraphrased from The Interpretation and Application of Statutes by Reed Dickerson, Professor of Law at Indiana University, a well-known authority in this area of the law.

Professor Dickerson in what is described as a catalog of popular misconceptions suggests:

"Legislative intent and legislative purpose mean the same thing."

In fact, they do not mean the same thing. Moreover, he defines them as follows:

> "LEGISLATIVE INTENT — What the moving parties behind a statute subjectively intended to say by the language they used. The term should be distinguished from "legislative purpose," with which it is commonly confused and which should be used to refer only to the ulterior purposes of the statute. It is coextensive, therefore, with immediate legislative purpose, the purpose that the statute is designed to immediately accomplish. The term is also used by some to refer to the intent that is objectively manifested; that is, apparent legislative intent. It has not been so used here.
>
> "LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE — One or more ulterior purposes (broader or more remote motives) that the moving parties behind a statute intended ultimately to accomplish wholly or partly, with the help of the statute. The term should not ordinarily be used to include the immediate legislative purpose of the statute, which is coextensive with 'legislative intent.'"

With these definitions in mind, Public Law 97-329, in section 1(b), cites the Act's purpose as follows:

> "(b)Purpose — It is the purpose of this Act —
>
> (1) to assure the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of this house and site because of the historic meaning and prominence of the life and achievements of Mary McLeod Bethune, an outstanding leader in the areas of housing, employment, civil rights, and women's rights; and
>
> (2) to assure the continuation of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and the National Archives for Black Women's History at this site, the preservation of which is necessary for the continued interpretation of the history of Black women in America."

Sec. 3 of Public Law 97-329 suggests furtherance of the purposes of this Act:

> "Sec. 3. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-7), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to enter into cooperative agreements with the National Council of Negro Women. Such agreements may include provisions by which the Secretary will provide technical assistance to mark, restore, interpret, operate, and maintain the historic site and may also include provisions by which the Secretary will provide financial assistance to mark, interpret, and restore the historic site (including the making of preservation-related capital improvements and repairs but not including other routine operations)."

Use of Funds

We admit that Sec. 5 directs $100,000 toward "mark, interpret and restore" as defined in the "intent" of the Act.

However, Sec. 5 directs $100,000 and a match of $100,000 toward the purposes of the Act as cited in Sec. 1(b), PL 97-329, a broader and more comprehensive context.

> "Sec. 5. Beginning after September 30, 1983, there is authorized to be appropriated $100,000 to provide financial assistance under section 3 of this Act. There is also authorized to be appropriated for purposes of making grants to the National Council of Negro Women for purposes of this Act an additional $100,000 to be provided, as may be agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the National Council, on a fifty-fifty matching basis to the extent that funds or services are contributed by the National Council for such purposes. Sums authorized to be appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended."

In summary, we believe that PL 97-329 directs $100,000 toward the Act's intent and $100,000 when matched with $100,000 of private funds toward the Act's purpose.

Meaning - context

It is also appropriate that we review the meaning of mark, restore, and interpret, as cited by PL 97-329:

> "In the communication of meaning there are two main elements: (1) the vehicle of communication specially created and controlled by its author, and (2) the context within which that vehicle operates. No communication is complete without both.
>
> > '...[P]eople can only communicate among themselves because they share a common culture...Communication never takes place in a social vacuum, but always between individuals who are part of a total social context.' E. Nida, Message and Mission 35, 94 (1960). This a universally accepted by language experts. See, e.g., C. Cherry, On Human Communication 10 (2d ed. 1966) and the others cited in this chapter. Most legal authorities would hasten to agree.
>
> "What is the significance of the context in which a message is read? It is highly improbable that any document, considered entirely apart from the culture that it presupposes, can convey meaning, except in another culture that shares some of the same elements. Indeed, to suppose an effective communication entirely apart from its cultural environment would be almost a self-contradiction. Obviously, a verbal communication must be expressed in the language appropriate to the culture in which the communication takes place. The essence of a language is to reflect, express, and perhaps even affect the conceptual matrix of established ideas and values that identifies the culture to which it belongs. For this reason, language has been called a 'conceptual map of human experience.' As with any map, it has little or no significance apart from what it mirrors.

> "The underlying cultural elements that provide the materials of context include (1) the pervasive network or grid of concepts presupposed by the language of that culture; and (2) the coordinate fund of habits, knowledge, values, and purposes that are shared by the great bulk of the speech community of which both author and audience are members and at least some of which are taken account of in each communication. Together, the factors make up the aggregate of relevant human expectations."

The Mary McLeod Bethune Council House Culture

This culture was cited in PL 97-329:

> "SECTION 1.(a) FINDINGS. The Congress finds and declares that —
>
> "(1) the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House was the residence in Washington, District of Columbia, of Mary McLeod Bethune, renowned educator, national political leader, and founder of the National Council of Negro Women;
> (2) it was at this location that Mary McLeod Bethune directed activities that brought her national and international recognition;
> (3) this site was significant as a center for the development of strategies and programs which advanced the interests of black women and the black community;
> (4) it was at this location that Mary McLeod Bethune as the president of the National Council of Negro Women received heads of state, government officials, and leaders from across the world;
> (5) the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House was the first national headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, and is the site of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and the National Archives for Black Women's History;
> (6) the archives, which houses the largest extant manuscript collection of materials pertaining to black women and their organizations, contains extensive correspondence, photographs, and memorabilia relating to Mary McLeod Bethune; and
> (7) the museum and archives actively collect artifacts, clothing, artwork, and other materials which document the history of black women and the black community."

Moreover, this culture definition was reinforced by President Reagan's statement when he signed S. 2436 into PL 97-329 on October 15, 1982:

> "The designation of the Council House, the last official residence of Mary McLeod Bethune, will preserve this symbol of the rich legacy provided this Nation as a result of the life and work of this great American — a black women who inspired countless others of her generation and beyond.
>
> "Mrs. Bethune's work as a public figure during and immediately following the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt is directly associated with her work at Council House. It was from the Council House between 1936 and 1949 that Mrs. Bethune simultaneously administered the Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, served as director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and rose to prominence as a national and international leader.

"Council House was the first national headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women and was a significant center for the development of strategies and programs which advanced the interests of the black community."

Mark, Restore, Interpret - Meaning

To mark is a "one-shot" process requiring nominal resources.

To restore (preserve) is an on-going task requiring major resources over time:

"Our concession to restoration and preservation must be tempered by need versus style; substance versus form; and most of all by available resources.

"In restoring and preserving a Victorian house, the Museum Curator must accomplish the purpose of functional prudent building concepts functions and not violate the general principles of aesthetic unit and/or scale."

However, our most important task in achieving both the purpose and intent of PL 97-329 is that of interpretation in the culture of Mary McLeod Bethune." That is our prime function, that is the public dividend. This requires a class of architects and historians. This group includes occupations concerned with collecting, evaluating, systemizing, preserving, and making available for reference public records and documents of historical significance. Also required are museum curators and related occupations including activities in collecting, authenticating, preserving, maintaining, exhibiting, and furnishing information on collections of historical, artistic, scientific, or organizational significance or of general public interest.

Summary

We believe the vast majority of the public and private funds available to the Bethune Museum should be to interpret the Bethune legacy to our publics.

The full-time work of our Curator, Archivist, Educator and our Historian is absolutely required to interpret the culture (life and achievements) and the influence on housing, employment, civil rights, and women's rights of Mary McLeod Bethune that is the purpose of this Act PL 97-329.

We believe our grant application and the information and approaches therein reflects the intent and purpose of PL 97-329. In addition, the words and phrases were read in context and construed according to the rules of grammar and common usage. Moreover, we believe that our response to this statute PL 97-329 in compliance with the constitution of the United States; a just and reasonable result is intended and can be expected; a result feasible of execution is intended; and public interest is favored over any private interest. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Fred H. Black
President

FHB/c
Attachment
cc: S. Wheatlaster

CONTENTS

Museum & Archives

- Overview
- Mission
- Objectives
- Program Plans

Federal Assistance Forms

- Form 424
  - Remarks
- Form 270
- Budget Exhibit
- Work Division Exhibit

OVERVIEW

The Bethune Museum-Archives, Inc., opened to the public on November 11, 1979. The idea for these institutions was conceived by Mary McLeod Bethune and Sue Bailey Thurmond in 1939, and revived by Dorothy I. Height during the Bicentennial celebration. Designated by Congress as a National Historic Site, the Museum-Archives are centrally located in the Logan Circle Historic District, only five minutes from the White House and other key public and private agencies and institutions.

Black women have been and are a significant force in American life and culture, yet their lives, their contributions, and their sheer existence is obscured and frequently excluded from the history books. The mission of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and the National Archives for Black Women's History is to identify, collect, preserve and exhibit materials pertaining to Black women. In pursuing this mission, these institutions are providing historians and laymen with information and data which is necessary for the development of a more wholistic approach to the writing of Afro-American and American history.

The impact of our institutions is universal. As educational and cultural institutions, they are prototypes, which reflect the needs and aspirations of all Afro-Americans. They provide Black children, particularly Black girls, with strong role models and a sense of their self-worth. Through diverse programs which incorporate exhibitions, lectures, music, the performing arts and selected educational publications, the Museum and Archives will reach a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural audience.

In the past, the Museum-Archives has received wide publicity and recognition. The 1979 national conference, "Black Women: An Historical Perspective," the "Black Women in America: Contributors to our Heritage" and "NCNW, 1935-1980," have helped to educate Americans and indeed the world that Afro-American women have played a unique and important role in American history. We shall have a successful and highly productive future in which we will continue to share with you on a quarterly basis the rich heritage of Afro-Americans, in particular Black women.

In view of our budgetary constraints, our staff is small but efficient and the organization is conservative.

We have in place a "Museum Management Intern Program" for supplementary professional staff, and other contract personnel for maximum data per dollar.

Additional administrative assistance (museum clerk), a museum educator and a full-time archivist will be our initial new hires.

Fund raising is our most important priority. We have been in touch via mail and "one-on-one" with several foundations and numerous firms in the private sector. Financial assistance has been provided from several companies including: General Electric, Greyhound, Norton Simon, Xerox, CBS, Control Data Corporation, Heublein, and others. We expect to solicit other private sector firms and foundations for support.

Founded by the National Council of Negro Women

THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE MUSEUM

AND

ARCHIVES FOR BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY

MISSION

To preserve, maintain and interpret "Council House" to its publics.

To provide a public dividend to America with emphasis on private and public companies, organizations and agencies, members and affiliates of the National Council of Negro Women, Black and other minorities of all ages, and the public in general.

To collect, preserve, research, teach, disseminate, perform, outreach and provide overall awareness of the contributions of Black women to American heritage.

OBJECTIVES

- Development of a comprehensive fund-raising strategy and program.
- Development of "special projects" - "traveling exhibits."
- Publications: annual scholarly papers and quarterly report.
- Development of an educational video tape.
- Completion of additional restoration.
- Development of an endowment program.
- Development of a national archives retrieval project.
- Development of a Museum educational outreach program for public schools.
- Opening of a major exhibition on "The History of Black Women's Organizations 1800-1960," second quarter of 1984.
- Providing access to the Museum in keeping with our Agreement with the U.S. National Park Service.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF ACTION (Mark appropriate box)
☐ PREAPPLICATION
☐ APPLICATION
☐ NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.)
☐ REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION

2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION
a. NUMBER 3401-0001-105
b. DATE Year month day 19 83 10 31

3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER
a. NUMBER
b. DATE ASSIGNED Year month day 19

Leave Blank

4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
a. Applicant Name : National Council of Negro Women
b. Organization Unit : Bethune Museum & Archives, Inc.
c. Street/P.O. Box : 1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
d. City : Washington
e. County :
f. State : DC
g. ZIP Code 20005
h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Dr. Fred H. Black
(202) 332-1233 or (203) 373-2123

5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 52-1301554

6. PROGRAM (From Federal Catalog)
a. NUMBER ☐☐.☐☐☐
b. TITLE

7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT

This grant will support the preservation and maintenance of the Bethune "Council House" national historic site, which served as headquarters for the National Council of Negro Women and as the residence of Mary McLeod Bethune. Funding as specified will support a variety of educational and public outreach programs related to the work of the Bethune Museum & Archives, institutions located at the site.

8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
A–State
B–Interstate
C–Substate District
D–County
E–City
F–School District
G–Special Purpose District
H–Community Action Agency
I–Higher Educational Institution
J–Indian Tribe
K–Other (Specify): public-non profit
Enter appropriate letter K

9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
A–Basic Grant
B–Supplemental Grant
C–Loan
D–Insurance
E–Other
Enter appropriate letter(s) ☐ A

10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) national

11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 2 million

12. TYPE OF APPLICATION
A–New
B–Renewal
C–Revision
D–Continuation
E–Augmentation
Enter appropriate letter A

13. PROPOSED FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$200,000	.00
b. APPLICANT		.00
c. STATE		.00
d. LOCAL		.00
e. OTHER	145,150	.00
f. TOTAL	$345,150	.00

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:
a. APPLICANT
b. PROJECT

15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e)
A–Increase Dollars
B–Decrease Dollars
C–Increase Duration
D–Decrease Duration
E–Cancellation
F–Other (Specify):
Enter appropriate letter(s) ☐☐☐

16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19

17. PROJECT DURATION Months

18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY ▶ Year month day 19

19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)
U.S. Dept. of Interior (NPS) Washington, DC 20242

21. REMARKS ADDED ☒ Yes ☐ No

22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT ▶
a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.
b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached:

	No response	Response attached
(1)	☒	☐
(2)	☒	☐
(3)	☒	☐

23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE
a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Dr. Fred H. Black, President
Bethune Museum-Archives, Inc.
b. SIGNATURE
c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 83 10 31

24. AGENCY NAME

25. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day 19

26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION

29. ADDRESS

30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION

31. ACTION TAKEN
☐ a. AWARDED
☐ b. REJECTED
☐ c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT
☐ d. DEFERRED
☐ e. WITHDRAWN

32. FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$	.00
b. APPLICANT		.00
c. STATE		.00
d. LOCAL		.00
e. OTHER		.00
f. TOTAL	$	.00

33. ACTION DATE ▶ Year month day 19

34. STARTING DATE Year month day 19

35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)

36. ENDING DATE Year month day 19

37. REMARKS ADDED ☐ Yes ☐ No

38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION
a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.
b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)

Section I - 21. Remarks Added.

On October 15, 1982, President Ronald Reagan signed into law a bill (PL 97-329) designating the Bethune "Council House" a national historic site. This bill was the result of legislation introduced into Congress by Representatives Fauntroy and Seiberling, and Senators Warner and Hatfield for the purpose of preserving and maintaining "Council House," located at 1318 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Congress sought to give recognition to the rich heritage and history associated with the work of Mary McLeod Bethune, the renown educator, national political leader and founder of the National Council of Negro Women.

While Bethune Cookman College in Florida stands as a tribute to the outstanding contribution made by Mrs. Bethune as a leading figure in education, her work as a public figure during the New Deal Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and afterwards is directly associated with her work in Washington, DC, at "Council House." "Council House" served as the last official residence of Mrs. Bethune as well as the first National Headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women. It was also from "Council House" between 1936 and 1949 that she simultaneously administered the Bethune Cookman College, served as Director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and became a national and international leader.

The legislation was sponsored in the Senate by Senator John Warner of Virginia. Senator Warner became involved with the project when he was chairman of the national bicentennial commission in 1976. In accordance with the legislation, the Bethune home has become affiliated with the National Park Service, which is responsible for preservation and has access. The District of Columbia already had designated the Bethune home an historic landmark under a category that "should be preserved, if practical."

The bill also authorized a cooperative agreement, which provides for the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service to give technical assistance to the Council to restore, interpret and operate the historic site.

In addition, Public Law 97-329 also authorizes a $100,000 appropriation for financial assistance to the Council in marking, restoring and interpreting the site and an additional $100,000 to the National Council on a 50-50 matching basis. Under the bill, the NCNW retains ownership of the site which houses the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and the National Archives for Black Women's History. The museum and archives are the only such institutions in the United States devoted to the identification, collection, preservation and exhibition of artifacts and archival materials which define the history of Black American women.

NCNW - Bethune Museum and Archives Background

The National Council of Negro Women has been the major advocate for Black women and Black women's history for over 40 years. The Council's founding president, Mary McLeod Bethune, understood the functions of history and was determined to see that Black women received recognition for their contributions to American life and history. In 1938 she worked with historian Mary Beard, Eleanor Roosevelt, and other distinguished women on the World Center for Women's Archives Committee. It was anticipated that materials documenting the history of women would be collected and placed in an archives. When that project ended, Mrs. Bethune and the NCNW continued to emphasize the need to identify, collect, and preserve the records of Black women. In 1939, the NCNW established a "National Archives for Negro Women's History." Through the pioneering efforts of people like Sue Bailey Thurman, the original concept remained a vital part of the NCNW's goals. In 1977, under the administration of Dorothy I. Height, the Bethune Historical Development Project was created to develop and initiate plans for the National Archives for Black Women's History and the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum.

From 1943 to 1949, the house, now a part of the Logan Circle Historic District, served as the Washington residence of the celebrated political leader and educator, Mary McLeod Bethune. It also served as the first national headquarters of the NCNW, which Mrs. Bethune founded in 1935. She served as first president of NCNW for fourteen years and then as president emeritus until her death in 1955. Dr. Dorothy I. Height has served as NCNW President since 1957.

"Council House" was also a significant center for the development of strategies and programs which advanced the interests of Black women and the Black community. Heads of state, government officials, and leaders from around the world were received there, including Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph Bunche, Madame Pandit of India, President Tu of Liberia, Dr. Charles Drew and many others. It also serves as a site of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and the National Archives for Black Women's History. The Archives houses the largest manuscript collection of materials pertaining to Black women and their organizations, including extensive correspondence, photographs and memorabilia relating to Mrs. Bethune. Both the Archives and the Museum actively collect artifacts, clothing, artwork and other material which document the history of Black women and the Black community.

Purposes of the Proposed Grant

- To interpret the culture of Mary McLeod Bethune and its impact by support and stimulation of educational programs for school children, youth groups, college classes, special interest groups, and the public in general.

- To aid in the dissemination of information, regarding the contributions and history of Black women and Black women's organizations to American heritage.

Impact of the Proposed Grant

- To provide a body of information interpreting Black History and Black women's contribution to it.
- To insure the protection and preservation of "Council House."
- To preserve and make available to researchers and the general public, Archival materials, photographs and artifacts, which define the history of Black women and Black Americans within the context of American history.
- To fulfill the commitments and mandates of the U.S. Congress for this property.
- To carry out the intent and purpose of PL 97-329.

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT

(See instructions on back)

Approved by Office of Management and Budget, No. 80-RO183

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

1. TYPE OF PAYMENT REQUESTED
a. "X" one, or both boxes: ☒ ADVANCE ☒ REIMBURSEMENT
b. "X" the applicable box: ☐ FINAL ☒ PARTIAL

2. BASIS OF REQUEST: ☐ CASH ☐ ACCRUAL

3. FEDERAL SPONSORING AGENCY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED
U.S. Dept. of Interior (N.P.S.)
Washington, DC 20242

4. FEDERAL GRANT OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER ASSIGNED BY FEDERAL AGENCY
3401-0001-105

5. PARTIAL PAYMENT REQUEST NUMBER FOR THIS REQUEST

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
52-130-1554

7. RECIPIENT'S ACCOUNT NUMBER OR IDENTIFYING NUMBER
N/A

8. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REQUEST
FROM (month, day, year): October 1, 1983
TO (month, day, year): October 14, 1987

9. RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION
Name:
Number and Street:
City, State and ZIP Code:

10. PAYEE (Where check is to be sent if different than item 9)
Name: United Bank of Washington, DC
1850 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Number and Street: Bethune Museum-Archives, Inc.
City, State and ZIP Code: U.P.S. Acct. # 104-011-994

11. COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS/ADVANCES REQUESTED

PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES ▷	(a)	(b)	(c)	TOTAL
a. Total program outlays to date (As of date)	$ 121,550	$	$	$ 121,550
b. Less: Cumulative program income	-0-			-0-
c. Net program outlays (Line a minus line b)	121,550			121,550
d. Estimated net cash outlays for advance period	-0-			-0-
e. Total (Sum of lines c & d)	121,550			121,550
f. Non-Federal share of amount on line e	21,550			21,550
g. Federal share of amount on line e	100,000			100,000
h. Federal payments previously requested	-0-			-0-
i. Federal share now requested (Line g minus line h)	100,000			100,000
j. Advances required by month, when requested by Federal grantor agency for use in making prescheduled advances: 1st month				
2nd month				
3rd month				

12. ALTERNATE COMPUTATION FOR ADVANCES ONLY

a. Estimated Federal cash outlays that will be made during period covered by the advance	$
b. Less: Estimated balance of Federal cash on hand as of beginning of advance period	
c. Amount requested (Line a minus line b)	$

13. CERTIFICATION

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the data above are correct and that all outlays were made in accordance with the grant conditions or other agreement and that payment is due and has not been previously requested.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

DATE REQUEST SUBMITTED
10/31/83

TYPED OR PRINTED NAME AND TITLE
Dr. Fred H. Black
President, Bethune Museum-Archives, Inc.

TELEPHONE (AREA CODE, NUMBER, EXTENSION)
(202) 332-1233
(203) 373-2123

This space for agency use

270-102

STANDARD FORM 270 (7-76)
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PART II - BUDGET INFORMATION

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program, Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. see narrative		$	$	$ 200,000	$ 145,150	$ 345,150
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS		$	$	$ 200,000	$ 145,150	$ 345,150

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. Object Class Categories	- Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
a. Personnel	$ 184,000	$	$	$	$ 184,000
b. Fringe Benefits	64,000				64,000
c. Travel	6,600				
d. Equipment	16,750				
e. Supplies	19,800	3,500			23,300
f. Contractual	4,000				4,000
g. Construction	37,500	500			38,000
h. Other	8,500				8,500
i. Total Direct Charges					
j. Indirect Charges					NONE
k. TOTALS	$ 341,150	$ 4,000	$	$	$ 345,150
7. Program Income	$ NONE	$	$	$	$ NONE

SEE EXHIBIT 1

SECTION C – NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) APPLICANT	(c) STATE	(d) OTHER SOURCES	(e) TOTALS
8.	$ 200,000	$	$ 145,150	$ 345,150
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS	$ 200,000	$	$ 145,150	$ 345,150

SECTION D – FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	$ 200,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
14. Non-Federal	145,150	36,287	36,288	36,288	36,287
15. TOTAL	$ 345,150	$ 86,287	$ 86,288	$ 86,288	$ 86,287

SECTION E – BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (YEARS)			
	(b) FIRST	(c) SECOND	(d) THIRD	(e) FOURTH
16. continuation of program	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 175,000	$ 150,000
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 175,000	$ 150,000

SECTION F – OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

(Attach additional Sheets if Necessary)

21. Direct Charges

22. Indirect Charges

23. Remarks

SEE EXHIBITS
EXHIBIT I: Budget Summary and
Explanations
EXHIBIT II: Division of "work"

EXHIBIT I

BETHUNE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

BUDGET SUMMARY

CASH		Federal		Sub-Total Federal	Non-Federal	
		DOI BASE	DOI MATCH		B.M.A.	TOTAL
I	SALARIES (1)	$ 60,750	$ 61,600	$122,350	$ 61,650	$184,000
II	FRINGE BENEFITS (1)	20,750	21,400	41,150	21,850	64,000
III	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES				4,000	4,000
IV	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (2)				19,800	19,800
V	TRAVEL				6,600	6,600
VI	NORMAL BUILDING EXPENSES				16,750	16,750
VII	SITE RESTORATION/PRESERVATION	18,000	17,000	35,000	2,500	37,500
VIII	BUILDING INSURANCE				3,500	3,500
IX	TO MARK SITE	500		500		500
X	MISCELLANEOUS				8,500	8,500
TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURES		$100,000	$100,000	$200,000	$185,150	$345,150

* Funds will be expended as related to fund raising success.

EXHIBIT I (cont'd)

I - SALARIES - FY 1984

		GOVERNMENT FUNDS RE: PL 97-329	NON-GOVERNMENT FUNDS
DIRECTOR, SR. HISTORIAN	$ 49,500	50% $ 24,750	50% $ 24,750
CURATOR, ASST. DIRECTOR	33,000	100% 33,000	None
ARCHIVIST	25,000	100% 25,000	None
OPERATIONS COORDINATOR/ADM. ASST.	20,500	50% 10,250	50% 11,000
BOOKKEEPER	14,000	36% 5,000	64% 9,000
MUSEUM EDUCATOR	7,500	7,500	None
RESEARCH SPECIALIST	17,000	52% 8,850	45% 8,150
CLERICAL ASST./MUSEUM SPECIALIST	17,500	50% 8,750	50% 8,750
	$184,000	$122,350	$61,650
Fringe Benefits at 34.8%	64,032	42,560	21,472

Estimated % of work and applied time described in Sec. 3 of PL 97-329.

EXHIBIT II (Division of "work")

DESCRIPTION AND TIME ALLOCATED TO FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 1(b) AND SECTION 3 OF PUBLIC LAW 97-329

		Amount & % paid by Federal Government funds - NPS - DOI	Amount & % paid by private funds	Totals
Museum Director/ Sr. Historian	50% of time spent as Sr. Historian in addition to managing and directing the policies, organizational structures, and administrative practices of the site. Includes the preparation of reports summarizing policy, organization, and administration of the budget to mark, interpret, and maintain the site.	50% 24,750	50% 24,750	49,500
Curator/ Asst. Director	100% of time spent in activities in collecting, authenticating, preserving, maintaining, exhibiting, and furnishing information on collections of historical, artistic, scientific, or technological significance or of general public interest in Mary McLeod Bethune and related to marking, interpreting or preserving the site.	100% 33,000		33,000
Archivist	100% of time spent collecting, evaluating, systemizing, preserving and making available for reference public records and documents of historical significance for site interpretation.	100% 25,000		25,000
Museum Educator "Part-time"	100% of time organizing and conducting tours through Museum. Coordinates lecture series and performs liaison with Black Women's organizations and external relations, acts as educational specialist to youth and school groups.	100% 7,500		7,500
Research Specialist	52% of time concerned with recording past or current events in terms of individuals or social, ethnic, political, or geographic and biography data re the interpretation of the BMA.	52% 8,850	48% 8,150	17,000
Bookkeeper "Part-time"	36% of time examining, analyzing, and interpreting accounting records for the purpose of giving advice or preparing statements and installing or advising on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data for interpretation and restoration of this site and to assure preservation and maintenance.	36% 5,000	64% 9,000	14,000
Administrative Assistant (Operations Coordinator)	50% of time carrying out minor administrative and general office duties in addition to taking and transcribing dictation; includes occupations which involve the more routine nonclerical duties or a combination of clerical and administrative work for marking, interpreting, and preserving the site.	50% 10,250	50% 10,250	20,500
Clerical Asst./ (Museum Specialist)	50% of time typing, sorting and filing records with computing, classifying, and recording numerical data to keep sets of financial records complete re site marking, preservation and maintenance.	50% 8,750	50% 8,750	17,500
TOTALS		$123,100	$60,750	$84,000
	Fringe Benefits at 34.8%	42,560	21,472	64,032

EXHIBIT I (cont'd)

II - FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits accrued at rate of 34.8% of gross salaries. The precise breakdown is as follows:

FICA	6.7%
Unemployment Taxes	4.7%
Worker's Compensation	4.5%
Group Hospitalization	7.5%
Disability	3.8%
Annual Leave	7.6%
	34.8%

IV ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Telephone	$ 6,600
Postage	3,300
Office Supplies	4,400
Printing and Duplicating	1,100
Books and Journals	550
Memberships/Dues	550
Shipping	2,200
Advertising	1,100
	$19,800

VI NORMAL BUILDING EXPENSES

Repair and Maintenance	$ 6,750
Heating and Cooling	10,000
	$16,750

VII PRESERVATION/RESTORATION

Bathrooms (2) Repair Restoration	$ 8,000
Basement Sealing, Leak-Proofing	6,500
Balustrade Repair Restoration	6,000
Environmental System Restoration	10,000
3rd Floor Lighting	2,000
Maintenance Room Restoration	5,000
	$37,500

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

FOR 1984

JANUARY	Farris Workshop (Financial Planning) Three weeks - January 10, 17, 24 For 25 persons - open to public (Free)
FEBRUARY	Children's History Workshop Two workshops introducing school age youth to uses of history and their role in history. Selected number of students - 30 persons. Workshop will combine in-service training for ten elementary school teachers Lecture - Public "Black Church Women" - Speaker (to be announced)
MARCH	Observation of Women's History Week March 4-10 Black Women in the Media - Seminar March 4 "Black Women Writers" - Claudia Tate Public Lecture - March 7 "Recognizing Black Women in American History" Honorary program recognizing donors and community leaders - March 10
APRIL	"Black Women and the Law: Legal Policy and the Black Woman" - Public Lecture Speaker (to be announced) - April 4 Black Women in American History I Subscription course - Open to public Three 2-hour slide lectures with question period - April 25

MAY	"Black Women Pioneers in American Art" Public Lecture - Speaker, Guy McElroy Slide lecture - May 5
	Black Women in American History II - May 9
	Black Women in American History III - April 23
JUNE	Lois Pierre-Noelle Jones Black Woman Artist - Public Lecture - June 9
	Oral History Workshop - Acting Archivist
JULY	Exhibit Opening "Black Women: Organizing for Social Change" Public opening - July 8
	Documenting Black Women's History Open to public - Acting Archivist
AUGUST	NO PROGRAMS
SEPTEMBER	Young Virtuossi Series of performances at Museum - Darrold Hunt, Director
	Black Women and Feminism - Public Lecture
OCTOBER	Afro-American History Book Fair- October 5
	Reception for the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History - October 13
	Young Virtuossi Performance at Museum - Darrold Hunt - October 19
NOVEMBER	Changing Mores and the Afro-American Woman Public Lecture - November 9
	Black Women in American History IV
DECEMBER	Remembering Christmas: Reading of Works by Black Women Writers, featuring performance of Young Virtuossi - December 16

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

A44(NCR-AMC)

NOV 7

Dr. Fred H. Black
President Bethune Museum and Archives
Council House
1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Black:

We have reviewed your resubmitted grant application dated October 31, which was adjusted to reflect the items referenced in our instruction letter of October 27. That instruction letter and your October 31 grant application transmittal letter will be maintained in our files to document our mutually agreed upon interpretation of the Congressionally mandated purposes of Public Law 97-329 (the Act that designated the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House as a national historic site and authorized Federal financial assistance of $200,000).

Based on the information provided and in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 97-329 and Public Law 98-107 (continuing resolution), the grant application submitted to support the marketing, restoration, interpretation, operation and maintenance of the Site during Fiscal Year 1984 is effective as of this date.

In order to fully comply with all funding requirements associated with grants of this nature, and until further notice, the following provisions must be abided with in accordance with procedures dictated in grant fundings.

a. The grant application dated October 31, is approved in an amount not to exceed $200,000. The official grant application (copy enclosed) consists of the following:

1. Federal Assistance, Standard Form 424, Part I (including three pages of remarks added to Section I, Item 21.)
2. Overview
3. Mission and Objectives
4. Programs and Activities for 1984
5. Part II - Budget Information, Sections A through F (including Exhibit I consisting of three pages that further explains items in Part II)
6. Exhibit II (Division of Work of Staff)

b. The official work year of the project began on October 1, 1983, and ends October 14, 1987. Contributions of cash or services received between October 15, 1982, and October 14, 1987, are eligible for matching purposes.

c. The NPS identification number assigned to the Council project is 3401-0001-105.

d. The Council must file with the NPS a Signature Authorization Form indicating the names and signatures of the Council's authorizing officials (See Attachment A).

e. The Council must document all contributions and services to the Council (which in turn will be contributed by the Council for this project) for which Federal matching grant funds are sought. Documentation must be as delineated in items 4.a. through 4.d. of our October 27th instruction letter.

f. Funds may only be obligated and expended for the items detailed on the Federal Assistance Form, Part II, Budget Information.

g. Any budget change must be submitted on Federal Assistance, Standard Form 424.

h. The grant is subject to audit by the Department of the Interior and a request for this service will be made at the end of the grant period. All proper documents for payment and accounting records must be maintained and made available at the time of the audit.

i. The Request for Advance or Reimbursement, Standard Form 270, dated October 31, in the amount of $100,000 is approved in total. Upon receipt of this letter properly executed, funds will be electronically transferred to the Council's bank account.

j. After each advance or reimbursement is received, the Council must complete the Federal Cash Transaction Report, Standard Form 272 (enclosed), before the Council can receive another advance. The Federal Cash Transaction Report must be submitted along with a written performance report.

k. Since the balance of funds to be allotted ($100,000) will be released upon proper documentation of contributions, your next Request for Advance or Reimbursement should be accompanied by the documents delineated in items 4.a. through 4.d. of our October 27 instruction letter.

l. A final Federal Cash Transaction Report, Standard Form 272, and a written final performance report is required and must be submitted by no later than December 30, 1984.

m. All performance reports must be prepared in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-110, Attachment H.

n. The Council must abide by all the requirements contained in Office of Management and Budget Circulars No. A-110 and A-122. Copies of these circulars are enclosed for your convenience.

Senator **Warner**. Well, counsel for the committee advises the Chair that indeed this is an ambiguity. There is good faith on both sides, and therefore it is incumbent upon the Congress to clarify the purpose for which the funds hopefully will be authorized.

I thank the members of the panel on the issue of the Bethune, and now I will turn to Mr. Parsons, who will speak to the question of the transfer of RFK Stadium.

Mr. Parsons.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. PARSONS, ASSOCIATE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. **Parsons**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

In the interest of time, I believe you have my prepared statement before you. You have already been informed by the mayor that we are in support of this legislation, and I am willing to answer any questions that you have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parsons follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. PARSONS, ASSOCIATE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER, & RESOURCE CONSERVATION, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES CONCERNING S. 1596 AND H.R. 2776, BILLS TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM ACT OF 1957 TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY TITLE TO THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OCTOBER 10, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, IT IS A PLEASURE TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO DISCUSS S. 1596 AND H.R. 2776.

S. 1596 AND H.R. 2776 WOULD AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM ACT OF 1957 TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY TITLE TO THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. S. 1596 CONTAINS IDENTICAL LANGUAGE TO THAT CONTAINED IN H.R. 2776, WHICH WAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND INCORPORATES THE CORRECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED BY THIS DEPARTMENT ON AN EARLIER VERSION OF THE LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WE RECOMMEND ENACTMENT OF EITHER S. 1596 OR H.R. 2776 BECAUSE IT IS MOST APPROPRIATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAVE CONTROL OVER WHAT IS, IN FACT, A LOCAL FACILITY.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM ACT OF 1957, AS AMENDED, AUTHORIZED THE D.C. ARMORY BOARD TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN D.C. STADIUM, NOW KNOWN AS THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM, IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THE ACT AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACQUIRE CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY ON EAST CAPITAL STREET AND TO CONTRACT WITH THE ARMORY BOARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF THE STADIUM, INCLUDING PARKING, ON THE EAST CAPITOL STREET SITE. IN ADDITION, THE ACT AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT PARKING FACILITIES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

SECTION 7 OF THE ACT, AS AMENDED, PROVIDES THAT AFTER PAYMENT OF THE BONDS ISSUED BY THE ARMORY BOARD TO FINANCE THE STADIUM CONSTRUCTION AND INTEREST, OR AFTER A SUFFICIENT SINKING FUND FOR THAT PURPOSE IS PROVIDED, BUT IN ANY EVENT NO LATER THAN 50 YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER 7, 1957, TITLE TO THE STADIUM SHALL VEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE STADIUM BONDS AND INTEREST HAVE BEEN PAID OFF, AND THE STADIUM IS NOW OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 7. IT IS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. WE CURRENTLY HAVE A CONTRACT WITH THE ARMORY BOARD WHEREBY THE BOARD OPERATES THE STADIUM. WE ALSO HAVE A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE BOARD UNDER WHICH WE PROVIDE U.S. PARK POLICE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE PARKING AREAS ON A REIMBURSABLE BASIS.

S. 1596 AND H.R. 2776 WOULD AMEND THE ACT TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO ENSURE ITS USE FOR STADIUM, OPEN SPACE, AND OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, TO CONVEY THE STADIUM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE ONLY OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSE THAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION IS THE SWIRL CONCENTRATOR DESIGNED TO ENHANCE WATER QUALITY IN THE ANACOSTIA RIVER. SECTION 2 WOULD AMEND THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "STADIUM" TO INCLUDE IN THAT TERM ANY OF THE EXISTING PAVED PARKING AREAS. THUS, IT WOULD BE CLEAR THAT AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER THE STADIUM WOULD INCLUDE TRANSFER OF THE PARKING AREAS AS WELL. AREA F, IDENTIFIED ON THE MAP REFERRED TO IN THE LEGISLATION, WOULD BE RETAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AS PART OF THE OPEN SPACE SYSTEM OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL TO PROVIDE CONTINUITY OF PARKLANDS OF A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 200 FEET ALONG THE ANACOSTIA RIVER WATERFRONT.

THAT CONCLUDES MY PREPARED STATEMENT, MR. CHAIRMAN. I WOULD BE HAPPY TO RESPOND TO ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MAY HAVE.

Senator **Warner**. Very well. I don't know. Counsel, do you have any questions?

What are the annual operating and maintenance costs of the NPS for RFK?

Mr. **Parsons**. Our obligations are to maintain the landscaping surrounding the stadium and inside the parking lots. That is currently running at about $140,000 a year. With the passage of this bill, we would still retain what is called area F on the map, and therefore it would only reduce our costs by approximately $70,000.

The Park Police also provide a function which is done on a reimbursable basis from the armory board. Therefore there are no Federal funds expended for that purpose.

Senator **Warner**. Thank you.

Mr. Wright, we understand that you will now provide testimony for the record on the legislation governing Red Hill.

Mr. **Wright**. Yes, sir. We recommend against the enactment of this joint resolution as Senate Joint Resolution 187 would designate the property known as Red Hill in Charlotte County, VA, as a national memorial to Patrick Henry, to be known as the Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial.

The Secretary of the Interior would be directed to take action to ensure that the memorial is announced in the Federal Register, and official lists are amended to reflect this memorial with others that are established by the Congress.

The Secretary would be directed to place an enscribed plaque at the Patrick Henry gravesite, on or before June 6, 1986, the anniversary of his death.

Patrick Henry, the American patriot, statesman, and orator, lived from 1736 to 1799. There are three nationally significant properties associated with Patrick Henry's achievements which have been recognized by the National Park Service and designated as national historic landmarks.

These are the St. John Church in Richmond, where Patrick Henry delivered his "Liberty or Death" speech, the Hanover County Courthouse, where he pleaded the legal case that first brought him renown, and Scotchtown, the house which was his home from 1771 to 1777, the years of his influential leadership and the events that led to the American Revolution.

In our view, any one of these three well-preserved sites would be appropriate for designation as a national memorial to Patrick Henry. Each has been found to meet the criteria of authenticity that we require for determination of national significance.

Red Hill, his home from 1796 to his death in 1799, however, does not meet that criteria. Of the buildings at Red Hill that stood at the time of his residence there, only his law office survives, and the law office has been considerably altered and moved from its original location.

Other Red Hill buildings are not authentic historic structures. We believe it would be inappropriate to confer national designation on a site that cannot meet the standards of historical integrity. Therefore, we recommend that Senate Joint Resolution 187 not be enacted.

This concludes my prepared remarks, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to say that I did take the opportunity to visit Red Hill this past weekend, and I want to compliment the memorial commission for the job that they have done in the restoration of that site and for the courtesy they extend to visitors that do visit that site. They do a very fine job.

Senator **Warner**. I thank you. Is it a fact of National Park Service policy that the designation "national memorial" does not require the property to be historically significant?

Mr. **Wright**. These areas are designated by Congress as national memorials or national parks, and this sort of thing. We do the studies to determine whether they meet the criteria of significance.

Senator **Warner**. Well, I refer you to the 1982 National Park System and Related Areas Book, and on page 7 is the following. The title "national memorial" is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative, that they need not be sites or structures historically associated with their subjects.

It seems to me that gives us considerable flexibility if we were to pursue your Department's policy.

Mr. **Wright**. I guess you are right in that regard, sir.

Senator **Warner**. Well, we appreciate your giving us your objective thoughts on this. We recognize that you, as a public servant like myself, have to interpret the law and the regulations. You see, in the interest of the Federal Government, you stated that clearly. Now it is a question of whether Congress wishes to superimpose its judgment, and there will not be a hard feeling between us if there is a difference.

Mr. **Wright**. That is true. We appreciate your support, sir.

Senator **Warner**. I just wish I could address this issue as well as Patrick Henry could.

I will now turn to a member of the foundation who has joined us here. We have Mr. Patrick Daily, director of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation.

Mr. Daily.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK DAILY, DIRECTOR, PATRICK HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Mr. **Daily**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

"Give me liberty or give me death" has been the battle cry of our American Republic since Patrick Henry flung it in the face of the British monarch on March 23, 1775. It challenges tyranny and vows to pay the price.

In the first Continental Congress, Henry was the first man to speak urging them all to unite with the Declaration. I am not a Virginian, but an American. As War Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry authorized the George Rogers Clark Expedition, which captured the Northwest Territory from the British.

In 1788, having led the opposition to the new Constitution without written guarantees for individual liberties, Henry said he would be a peaceable citizen, adding that "My head, my hand, my heart shall be at liberty to retrieve the loss of liberty and to remove the defects of that system in a constitutional way.

He promptly helped George Mason draft amendments, and became instrumental in securing passage of our Bill of Rights.

These are just a few of the many great achievements throughout the illustrious life of Patrick Henry. To read and to learn about this man is to experience a refreshment of our national pride and patriotic spirit, and these are essential ingredients in the preservation of our country.

This subcommittee is now considering a resolution to designate Patrick Henry's home known as Red Hill a national memorial to Patrick Henry. Although the last of his 13 residencies, Red Hill was Patrick Henry's favorite, the place where he chose to spend his last years, the place where he chose to be buried.

The estate has been restored by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation and is operated as a historic site museum listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1962, a National Park Service study found the restoration and reconstruction program for Red Hill very good and authentic.

The quality and standards were considered "excellent, and based on acceptable documents, drawings, and archeological investigations. "The study concluded that Red Hill was the most appropriate site to interpret the entire life of Patrick Henry.

Today we are told that Red Hill does not meet the criteria for listing as a national landmark, a designation solely under jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation has not seen the study that compares Red Hill to such criteria, but we do know that Red Hill is more significant than given credit for.

New data has been uncovered in recent years which we believe was not considered in the evaluation, and certainly the grave of Patrick Henry and his original law office are highly significant.

Nevertheless, that is not the issue. Whether Red Hill meets landmark criteria is beside the point. Three landmarks do not equal a national memorial for Patrick Henry. Only Congress acting on behalf of the people of the United States can establish national memorials as they have done for such men as Benjamin Franklin, Roger Williams, David Burger, Father Marquette, and so forth. Ranking sites or debating the integrity of buildings will not produce a consensus, and is counterproductive to Henry's memorialization by the United States of America.

At Red Hill Patrick Henry reached the zenith of his career, favored by many in 1796 to become our country's second Chief Executive. Red Hill, which had once been designated a national monument by act of Congress, but repealed due to the distressful times of World War II, is an appropriate place to honor Patrick Henry's entire life.

In echoing the remarks of Senator Trible earlier today, I would just like to say in conclusion that the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation wholeheartedly endorses this joint resolution, and urges passage of the bill.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Daily follows:]

Remarks by Patrick Daily, Director,
Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation,
in Reference to Joint Resolution by Congress
Designating Red Hill as a National Memorial to
Patrick Henry
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Sub-Committee on Public Lands
Washington, D.C.
October 10, 1985

Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!" has been the battle cry of our American Republic since Patrick Henry flung it in the face of the British monarch on March 23, 1775. It challenges tyranny and vows to pay the price; in ~~the~~ first Continental Congress Henry was the first man to speak, urging them all to unite with the Declaration, "I am not a Virginian, but an American!"; as War Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry authorized the George Rogers Clark Expedition which captured the Northwest Territory from the British. (Clark's capture of Ft. Sackville in Indiana is now commemorated by the United States Government). In 1788, having led opposition to the new Constitution without written guarantees for individual rights, Henry said he would be "a peaceable citizen", adding that "my head, my hand, my heart shall be at liberty to retrieve the loss of liberty, and to remove the defects of that system in a constitutional way." He promptly helped George Mason draft amendments and became instrumental in securing passage of our Bill of Rights.

These are just a few of the many great achievements throughout the life of Patrick Henry. To read and learn about this man is to experience a refreshment of our national pride and patriotic spirit - essential ingredients in the preservation of our country.

This Sub-Committee is now considering a resolution to designate Patrick Henry's home known as "Red Hill" a National Memorial to Patrick Henry. Although the last of his thirteen residencies, Red Hill was Patrick Henry's favorite, the place where he chose to spend his last years - the place where he chose to be buried. The estate has been restored by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation and is operated as a historic site museum, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1962 a National Park Service study found the restoration and reconstruction program for Red Hill "very good and authentic." The quality and standards were considered "excellent and based on acceptable documents, drawings, and archeological investigations." The study concluded that Red Hill was the most appropriate site to interpret the entire life of Patrick Henry.

Today we are told that Red Hill does not meet the criteria for listing as a National Landmark, a designation solely under jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation has not seen the study that compares Red Hill to such criteria. But we do know that Red Hill is more significant than given credit for. New data has been uncovered in recent years which we believe was not considered in the evaluation. Nevertheless, that is not the issue. Whether Red Hill meets Landmark criteria is beside the point. Three landmarks do not equal a National Memorial for Patrick Henry. Only Congress, acting on behalf of the people of the United States, can establish national memorials...as they have done for such men as Benjamin Franklin, Roger Williams, David Berger, Father Marquette, etc. Ranking sites or debating the integrity of buildings will not produce a concensus and is counterproductive to Henry's memorialization by the United States of America.

At Red Hill Henry reached the zenith of his career, favored by many in 1796 to become our country's second Chief Executive. Red Hill, which had once been designated a National Monument by Act of Congress but repealed due to the distressful times of World War II, is an appropriate place to honor Patrick Henry's life.

The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation whole-heartedly endorses this Joint Resolution and urges passage of the bill.

Senator **Warner**. We thank you very much. The wisdom of Congress will have to be exercised in a most judicious way on this issue.

Thank you very much. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

Responses to Additional Questions

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

OCT 29 1985

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water
and Resource Conservation
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Thank you for your letter to Director Mott of October 10, 1985, enclosing questions concerning S. 1596, and H.R. 2776, a bill to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia. We are enclosing the answers to those questions.

Sincerely,

J. Stephen Britt
Legislative Counsel

Enclosure

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS PROVIDED BY SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION PERTAINING TO S. 1596, CONVEYANCE OF THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. How much Federal money has been spent on the Stadium and its operation and maintenance since 1957? Have any Federal funds been used to pay off the bonds?

Answer

No Federal funds were expended for the construction of the stadium structure; however, P.L. 85-300, as amended, provided for Federal construction of access roads, parking facilities, lighting, and landscaping. $2,868,000 were expended on these facilities between 1960 and 1970. The D.C. Armory Board paid $3.6 million towards the bonds and interest. In 1978 and 1979, $19.8 million were included in the D.C. Appropriation Acts. This completed the payments required under the Stadium Act.

2. What differentiates this case from other no-cost conveyances of Federal real property which the Administration generally opposes?

Answer

Unlike other Federally administered properties throughout the country, this one is legislatively mandated to accomodate a local function. The Act of 1957 (P.L. 85-300) authorized the stadium "in order to provide the people of the District of Columbia with a stadium suitable for holding athletic events and other activities and events of a nature requiring such a facility." Although Federal funds have been used for construction of related facilities, the stadium is strictly a local one. This property is not "surplus" in the sense that it once had a Federal purpose that no longer exists. Since the facility was always intended for local use and since it has been managed locally and paid for with local funds, it should be owned by the local government. At present the Park Service has ongoing maintenance responsibilities for certain portions of the facility. This transfer would actually reduce Federal costs by relieving the Park Service of the responsibilities. In turn local costs would increase. Thus the transfer would not be a "no-cost conveyance." Further, the legislation provides for a reverter to the United States of the land in the event that it is not used for recreational and open space purposes. The bill also provides that the National Park Service retain the shoreline of the Anacostia River (Area F on the map) to insure that the Federal interest in protecting the river in the Nation's Capitol is continued.

3. If the legislation is enacted, will the Department of the Interior continue to provide U.S. Park Police protection and some maintenance for the park areas on a reimbursable basis?

Answer

The bill does not provide for any continuing relationship once the stadium and the areas A through E are transferred. However, the National Park Service would be willing to discuss the issue if the D.C. Government desires that we provide services on a reimbursable basis.

APPENDIX II

Additional Material Submitted for the Record

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Office of the Governor
Richmond 23219

Charles S. Robb
Governor

October 4, 1985

The Honorable John W. Warner
United States Senate
421 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear John:

I strongly support your resolution to designate "Red Hill" as a National Memorial. "Red Hill" is a shrine of great historical significance. It is the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry.

Patrick Henry has been called "The Voice of the Revolution." His consuming love of freedom provided a major force in the adoption of the Bill of Rights. He served as the first Governor of Virginia, first serving three consecutive terms and later serving two more. During the formative years of our nation, he came out of retirement from public life to be an influential voice for an effective central government in the supremacy of federal authority. In 1793, he retired to "Red Hill," the favorite of his homes which he referred to as "one of the garden spots of the world."

As you know the Virginia General adopted a resolution at its most recent session requesting that you introduce this resolution. I'm very grateful to you for taking this important action. I strongly urge the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to act favorably on this resolution after Thursday's hearing.

Sincerely,

Chuck

Charles S. Robb

CSR:era

Washington Urban League, Inc.
An affiliate of the National Urban League
Betti S Whaley
President

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October 9, 1985

Senator John Warner
Room 421
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Bills S. 1116 & H.R. 1391

Dear Senator Warner:

We join other Americans concerned with recognizing the critical role played by Black American women in the legacy of America, embodied in the Bethune Museum and therefore, urge you to support the above-referenced legislation.

We quote from D. C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy: "Of nearly 200 national historic sites, fewer than five percent are dedicated to memorializing the Black experience in America. Moreover, of the $618,684,000 provided in this year for operating funds to all national historic sites, less than $2,000,000 was spent on the Black historic sites."

We join Representative Linda Boggs in noting that the Bethune Museum and Archives are a valuable national resource and its history are a part of the fabric of our national heritage deserving of the type of financial support from the Federal Government proposed in Fauntroy's bill.

Sincerely,

Rodney O'Neal /ga

Rodney O'Neal
Executive Vice President

cc: Senator James McClure

3501 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010
(202) 265-8200

COMMITTEE OF 100 ON THE FEDERAL CITY
1307 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

FOUNDED 1923

15 November 1985

The Honorable Senator James B. McClure
Chairman, Energy and National Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

H.R. 2776 proposes to transfer all right, title, and interest to 136 acres of Anacostia Park, embracing the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium and surrounding park areas, from the United States to the District Government. This is not only a complete reversal of the stated policy in the 1957 stadium authorization, whereby the title to the stadium structure was to vest in the United States upon payment of the bonds, but also a title transfer of almost the entire section of Anacostia Park at the end of East Capitol Street, never to be alienated from the park system under the Act.

The Trustees of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City believe this form of action to be an unwise and short-sighted departure from long-established policy for the planning, development, use, and operation of the Park, Parkway, and recreation system of the National Capital as a unified system under the National Park Service, an agency responsible directly to the Congress. Moreover, we hold that there is a special national, as well as local, interest in the development and use of this section of Anacostia Park at the end of East Capitol Street, overlooking the entire Anacostia River valley. The present terminal plaza, dignifying that location, is a feature of a long-range plan of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1950 for a multi-use sports center which now merits review and support as an attainable goal for a future joint Federal District enterprise. The plan includes a more adequate stadium site (one-half acquired) north of the plaza opposite the Armory if and when a larger stadium is justified.

We suggest, therefore, that alternative methods for continuing operation of the stadium short of title divestiture be considered. One of these might be to create a plan-oriented National Sports Center Authority on which both the National Park Service and the District Government would be represented. The land should remain in the park system in any case. Some such method seems to us to be more in the public interest than the proposed, rather loosely-limited giveaway.

Attached, with references to these issues, is an "Historical Resume of Actions Related to Anacostia Park."

Very truly yours,

David Grinnell

David Grinnell
Chairman

Attachments

COMMITTEE OF 100 ON THE FEDERAL CITY
1307 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

FOUNDED 1923

Historical Resume of Actions Related to Anacostia Park

November 15, 1985

1. L'Enfant planned the main entrance to the City via East Capitol Street and by a bridge across the Eastern Branch, meeting in the largest plaza on his entire plan.

2. The McMillan Plan of 1901 proposed that 1,100 acres of the Anacostia Reclamation be reserved for a park, allowing public access to the waterfront.

3. In 1918 Congress declared all the reclaimed land to be part of the park system and named it Anacostia Park.

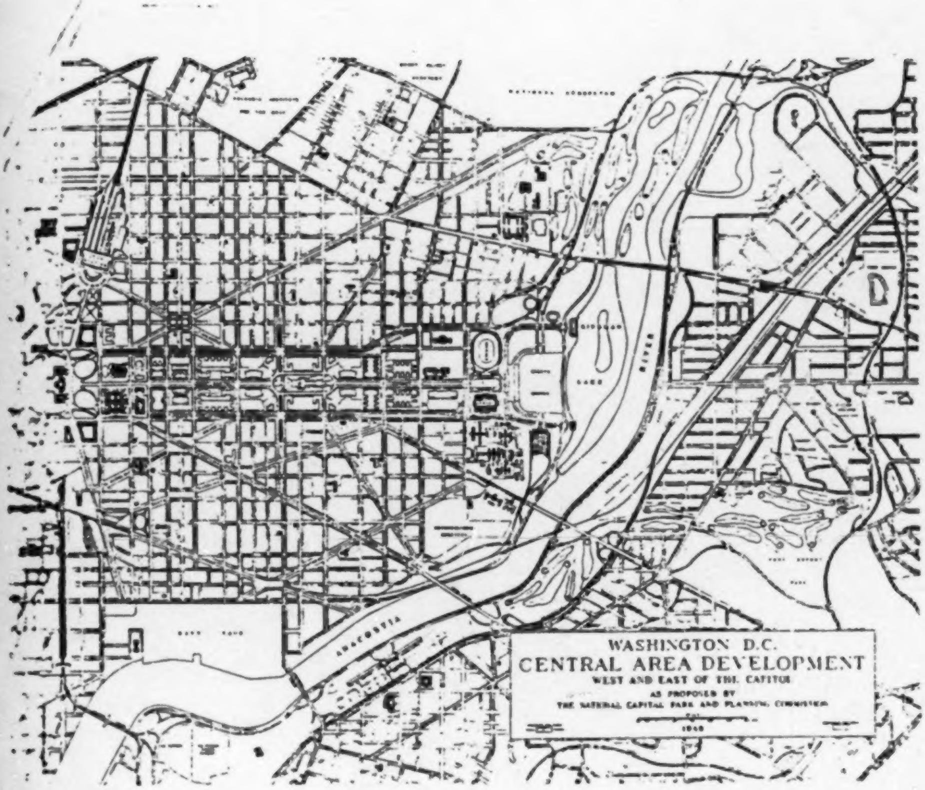
4. In 1927, F. L. Olmsted, Jr. prepared a general plan for development of Anacostia Park for the Corps of Engineers.

5. In the period 1926-1952, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission rounded out the high water mark boundary limits of the reclaimed park by acquiring needed firm land for recreation centers, including a major unit at the end of East Capitol Street.

6. Following World War II, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission prepared a Plan for development of the eastern approaches to the Capitol and the entrances to the City, by extension of Constitution and Independence Avenues with a connection to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (see attachment). The Plan included a large plaza at the end of East Capitol Street overlooking the Anacostia valley. The plaza was to be the entrance to the National Sports Center featuring a natural amphitheatre opening to the river, with the National Guard Armory sited south of the plaza and the stadium to the north. To carry out the Plan, the needed vacant lands were acquired, the Armory and plaza built, and the amphitheatre rough graded.

7. The D.C. Stadium Act of 1957 authorized the D.C. Armory Board to construct and operate the stadium, including parking areas, under contract with the Secretary of the Interior. Title to the stadium structure was to be vested in the United States on payment of the bonds. Under a settlement in 1979, the United States ended paying half the $20 million capital cost.

8. For reasons not recorded, the stadium was built in the middle of the amphitheatre on the East Capitol Street axis and not on the large planned location north of the plaza. However, about half the site was acquired and is now used for parking. It is, of course, available for a larger, more adequately designed stadium, if and when a new structure is justified to better accommodate, for example, major league baseball.


WASHINGTON D.C.
CENTRAL AREA DEVELOPMENT
WEST AND EAST OF THE CAPITOL
AS PROPOSED BY
THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
1948
NATIONAL ARBORETUM
RIVER
PARK
ANACOSTIA
NAVY YARD
FORT DUPONT
PARK